THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

African settlement setback

dously has decided thet this is the best way to protect Rhodesia from black nationalist attacks inside its own territory.

But the trouble with such o preemptive strike, no matter how justifled li may seem militartly in Rhodesia's eyes, is that at the same time it puts o most unwelcome damper on diplninatic efforts to arrange a peaceful settlement to end the long racial confrontation nvcr Rhodesia. The State Department in Washington is completely corract in pointing out the "negative effect" of the thrust into Mozambique; the formy olmost certainly will jeopardize the latest British-American bld to find a solution without recourse to arms.

At a minimum, the sweep across the border only reinforces the conviction of militants omong the Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) black nationalist leaders, such as Robert Mugabe, reputed head of the Zimbabwe Liberation Army, the main guerrilla force, that nothing can be accomplished at the bargaining table, and that the use of force is still the black African's best

Rhodesia, in ite owo opinion, has grasped the has no reason to elt still and allow the guernettle of termrist activity by going into Mo-zambique to wipe out the hasea for black guer-aitock Rhodesia at thair convenience. He also rilla nperstions incated in what white Rhoda- bas cause for concern in the greater hostility sians regard as a privileged sanctuary. The being expressed by his northern neighbor, government of Prime Minister lan Smith obteckers based in Mozambique before the Zambian ettuation intensifiea might well be a factor in Salisbury'e thinking.

How long the white-led Rhodeslan forces intend in remain inside Mozambique remains to be seen. But their commander, General Peter Walls, saya they will stay until guerrilla boses have been oliminated in the Mapai areo, which cloes not sound like a lengthy incursion.

It is anse to say that Rhodesia's white officlaidom unfortunately is not likely to be swayed by Western complaints or brickbats from UN Secretary-General Waldhelm. But In casence, the Rhodeslan oction, and the likely black nationalist responsa, solve nothing aod only widen the gulf between the two sides. Those in favor of a peaceful agreement cannot thankless the task may seem at the moment, Washington and London must continue to remind both parties firmly that resumed negotiation is the only viable alternstive to increased Mr. Smith, on the other hand, can argue that with no formal talks under way nt present, he with certainty.

Carter's new nuclear man

proliferation. His appointment of Gerard Smith arsenals - especially when mnny of them have to lead high-level negotiations with other na- refused to sign the international treaty curbing tions on nuclear cooperation agreements in the spread of such weapons. dicates the importance he places on this issue. Yet there is nnother side of the coin and that is strongly committed to disarmament. .

President's efforts to halt the epread of nu. the advantageous position of producing up to 90 clear weapons and technology as 'one nf man- percent of its own energy because it has coal kind'a most pressing challengea" has run into and other sources like uranium. Western Eutrouble. At the recent economic summit in rope, on the other hand, could meet only 57 London, leaders of the Westarn industrial na- percent nf its requirements domestically and tions rebuffed Mr. Carter by referring his anti- Japan only 15 percent. This is why Japan, proliferation initiatives to a study commission South Knrea, Pakietan, and others are em-(in which Mr. Smith will represent the U.S.). barked on massive programs for building nu-While many nations officially welcome the clear plants. This, in turn, will require either Carter initiative, there is widespread suspicion importing vast quantities of enriched fuel or that the United States is trying to gain eco-

From Washington's point of view, however, there is a clear danger of unleashing a flood of negotiate major revisions in America's nuclear nuclear weapons in the world if nations are not cooperation pacts in order to strengthen the stopped from acquiring the technology for safeguards in them - to prevent nations that making plutonium and highly enriched ura. receive uranium from the United States from nlum, the assential ingredients of atomic axploding any nuclear devices, for instance. bombs. More than a dozen countries now are That he will meat with tough opposition in this decried capable of building ouclear weapons. delicate chore seems inevitable. But his cre-Among them are israel, South Africa, South dentials as a fair-minded negotiator should Korea, Taiwan, and Yugoslavia. Also, Brazif, make it casier to convince America'a friends India, fran, and Spain. It takes little imagins. and allies of their mutual interest to resolving

President Carter means business on nuclear if these countries proceed to build up nuclear

Mr. Smith, former head of the U.S. Arms Con- is the grave need of these and other countries trol and Disarmament Agency and chief of the for a source of energy. Many nations face per-American delegation to the first SALT talka haps a crippling gap between energy needs and with the Sovict Union, is a knowledgeable and energy supplies as oil production declines and experienced negotiator. Must importantly, he naither solar nor other renewable energy Mr. Smith faces no easy task. Already the OECD, in 1985 tha United States could be in building thair own plutonium reprocassing fa-

Mr. Smith's instructions in part will be to

Willig's cool climb

heroes. That, perhaps, is why media and public Mr. Willig after it was all over seemed a reacwere so caught up in memorabilia about tion born of confusion rathar than conviction. Charles Lindbergh. But, just as we were nos. Even the police had quietly cheered him on. talgically reliving those days of yore, along Mayor Beame, politically shrewd arough to came a toymaker from Queens and lifted our sense the public mood, qutckly ond wisely setspirito into the present day by inching nervity and numbly up the South Tower of the World of \$1.10.

deed alf of us who read of his extraordinary assault on a modern-day structure. The imagi-nativeness, the wit, the skill, and the toconess of it - all these seemed to affest shew to man's individualism and his undeunted quest for something new to conquer. And for no re- on taking the clevator to the top. ward other than personal achievement. "I just wanted the prize of getting to the top," said

That the authorities should have handcuffed

Obviously city and trada centar do not want George Willig excited New Yorkars and in this to serve as precedent for other "human" fly" attempts. Precautions to discourage them are in order. But George Willig'e feat - tho triumph of man over technology - will always. remain his own. And it prebably will never cease to because the millions of us who will go

ng a Circle Brown by King & Statehangs, Victorings, stabilies for The Chauten Science Publishing Scients One Interest Street Bookin, U.S.A. Landon Office, 415 Grangoon Place, Landon, 525 L.

Monday, June 6, 197 'Take a letter to Jimmy Carter and tell him he can keep Miami'



Cuba's impact in Ethiopia

It is a sertous but ecarcely surprising step that Cuba apparently has taken by sending milltary advisers to Ethiopia. The full extant of the Cuban Intervention remains to be seen, but the mere presence of personnel from a Marxist nation in another hemisphare obviously will help to support the struggling Morxist mtiltary

It testifies, moreover, to Fidel Castro's willingness to involve Cuba in a aecond major African internal conflict - tha first having been Angola. Ethiopia faces long-stending fighting with restive Eritrean ecceasionists and other government opponente, even as Angolo was locked in a civil war, portions of which etill continue today, when the Cubaos arrived there.

The State Department In Washington is rightly expressing concern at the Cuban move, especially if Havana'a troops are to follow its technicians, as some reporto claim. The action symbolizea Ethiopia'e swing away from the American orbit, as far as military oupport is concerned, and its rapid approach to the Soviet bloc as an alternative. It comes, moreover, at moment when eteps toward a rapprochement between the United States and Cuba were under way, at least as far as exchange of low-ievel officials is concerned, and thus raises questions about the desirability of continuing efforts to Improva Cuban-American tiea.

Moscow meanwhile has wasted no time in ving Ethiopie tangible evidence of its support in the form of military hardware. Soviet arma, including tanks and armored personnel carriors, reportedly have already reachad the country now headed by Colonel Mengistu.

Few in the West can be pleased at these signs of en outelde communist presence in another sensitive, strategic portion of Africs. Nor will many Africans swallow without a qualm the further introduction of Russian and Cuban influence on the continent. They, too, are op-posed to the apread of communism and to any potential threat to their own territorial integ-

Under the circumstances, UN Ambassador Andrew Young's comment that the presence of Cuban military advisers could be a good thing if it etopped the killings there is a useful reminder of how unstable the Ethiopian situation. has become trying though such remarks

doubtless sound to Stnte Department official The changes in Ethiopia are of concern at only in Washington but among Ethiopia's near neighbors, such as Sudan, Egypt, and Someth If Cuban troops arriva there, Sudan, which is: sent home its Soviet technicians, will se more military support from the United States And Egypt's President Sadat is likewise concorned because the vital Nile River rus through Sudan, and one of its branches, the Blue Nile, rises in Ethlopia.

For the United States, the situation is one that beara careful watching, but the keynole should be calm consideration of the museus. and measured responses, not hasty improvise tion leading to another Angola-like confrontation. For the Marxists, Ethiopia, like Angola-like and another another and another another and another an gola, may be easier to get inlo than get out of.

Ford's faith

Whatever happened to "God is dead"? For a tima tha press was full of obligates according to this new theology, or contheology. If any thing was dead, however, it was not God but a false concept of Him. The irend back toward open acknowledgement of God and reliance on Him has been accented at the lot the

ment in the United States. religious betief which ha proclaimed as a cam-paigner. Now former President Ford, who has not made to the proclaim of the process of the page of the not made the same kind of religious headling is has told of how he relied oo God during is

stay in the White House.
The occasion was appropriate the conmencement axercises at Gordon-Goowell They logical Seminary. In Hamilton, Massachusells, where son Michael Ford received a degree with the hundred and received a degree. where son Michael Ford received in a Faced with the burden of the presidency is a time of turned in the post time of turned in the post in the of Provarbs, in the Bible Mike gave me it found those sustaining words. In all ity revision with all thine head in an all ity revision with all thine head in a shall direct the acknowledge thin and he shall direct the said are forth.

Whicher beguined or not, such reliance the following of the contributes to a strengthaming of the contributes. Faced with the burden of the presidency is

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



On June 20, oil is scheduled to begin its \$00-mile journey stong the Alaskan pipell

Questions first: oil to follow

North Stope crudo oil has begun. But some last minute da service Company officials — and an escorted tour along the service company officials — and an escorted tour along the service company officials — and an escorted tour along the service company of field, pump station six route, including the Principle Bay oil field, pump station six in the Yukon River area, and the Valdez terminal — in the Yukon River area, and the Valdez terminal — in the Yukon River area, and the Valdez terminal — in the Yukon River area, and the Valdez terminal — in the Yukon River area, and the Valdez terminal — in the Yukon River area, and the Valdez terminal — in the Yukon River area, and the Valdez terminal — in the Yukon River area, and the Valdez terminal — in the Yukon River area, and the Valdez terminal — in the Yukon River area, and the Valdez terminal — in the Yukon River area, and the Valdez terminal — in the Yukon River area, and the Valdez terminal — in the Yukon River area, and the Valdez terminal — in the Yukon River area, and the Valdez terminal — in the Yukon River area, and the Valdez terminal — in the Yukon River area, and the Valdez terminal — in the Yukon River area, and the Valdez terminal — in the Yukon River area, and the Valdez terminal — in the Yukon River area, and the Valdez terminal — in the Yukon River area, and the Yukon River area.

Crude oil from the isolated North Slope to tankers in the dicate remaining problems and continuing activities.

Tels a day of the solution of the solution of the continuing activities.

Tels a day of the solution of the so

reis a day at first, increasing to 1.2 militoo by October.

From Valdez the bolk of the off is expected to be transported on U.S. tankers to refineries on the Wast Coast with the remainder shipped through the Panama Canal to east the remainder shipped through the Panama Canal to east the remainder shipped through the Panama Canal to east the remainder shipped through the Panama Canal to east the remainder shipped through the Panama Canal to east the southern terms and completing that lists, says one bipeline the remainder shipped through the Panama Canal to east the southern terms and completing that lists, says one bipeline the remainder shipped through the Panama Canal to east the southern terms and completing that lists, says one bipeline the remainder shipped through the Panama Canal to east the southern terms and completing that lists, says one bipeline the completing that lists are checking in the remainder shipped through the Panama Canal to east the southern terms are still burying pipeline in one steep and at the southern terms are still burying pipeline in one steep and at the southern terms are still burying pipeline in one steep and at the southern terms are still burying pipeline in one steep and at the southern terms are still burying pipeline in one steep and at the southern terms are still burying pipeline in one steep and at the southern terms are still burying pipeline in one steep and at the southern terms are still burying pipeline in one steep and at the southern terms are still burying pipeline in one steep and at the southern terms are still burying pipeline in one steep and at the southern terms are still burying pipeline in one steep and at the southern terms are still burying pipeline in one steep and at the southern terms are still burying pipeline in one steep and at the southern terms are still burying pipeline in one steep and at the southern terms are still burying pipeline.

Produce Bny, Alaska

By Judith Frutig

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Along the wind-swept arctic desert of Prudhoe Bay,

Alaska, where the day is sometimes 24 hours long, the

countdown toward a scheduled, June 20, couthward surge of

North Slope crudo oil has begun. But some last-minute da-

Japan in exchange for Saudia Arabia crude oil, this won't

happen unless American law prohibiting such tranactions is

the project, Talks with pipeline workers, Alyeska Pipeline

But as the deadline approaches, concern continuee over

Britain's double triumph: its Commonwealth and its Queen

Amin's desire to attend points up its importance

By Joseph C. liarsch

A lot of people were in London over this last weck to sec what they could of the official opening of Queen Elizabeth's jubilee festivities. Same estimates of the number of visitors who came from elsewhere were as high as five million. But one person who wanted also to be there was not. Idl Amin was per-

The Ugandan tyrant threatened to come, even though un-wanted and spectfically disjovited by British Prime Minister, James Callaghan. He wanted particularly in attend the bian-

Commentary

nual meeting of the heads of government of the members of the Commonwealth, that semimystical shadow of what once was the mighty British Empire. And not since the Empire was dissolved has the Commonwealth received such an Interesting

Many an editortal writer has grappted unsuccessfully with an effort to explain, identify, and weigh the Commonwealth. What is it really? What does it do? What does it meon?

tdi Amin has dune better than any of them by just wanting to be there. He has lost face by being unwelcome.

Thirty-five other representatives of the Commonwealth did come to London, did see tha Queen, and did gather togethar to talk about the things which concern all of them. One of those things was what to do about the man who tyrannizes his own country, who disgraces the Commonwealth, and who damages the cause of black progress in all nf Africa. The brutal despo-tism he has imposed on his own people makes a poor argument for handing any more countries atili governed by white ninorities over tn hisck rule.

The London scene was the news story of the week - perhaps even of the year. It was also a paradox for political scientists to explain. Why did millions of peopla flock to London from all over the world to join in celebrating an aoniversary of an institution which supposedly is atavistic and redundant?

Basque separatists:

Stumbling block to democracy

By Joe Gandeiman

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitar

Marxist separatists' war against the Spanish Government. The extremist Basque organization ETA has carried the bettle into Madrid itself. It claims responsibility for the bombings at seven Madrid power stations June 4.

Most analysts, political leaders, and newspapers agree ETA is ambarking on a no-holds-barred attempt to block the process of restoring democracy to Spain through general elections set for June 15.

The military is said to be divided as to how to handle this new threat with one sector showing signs of losing patience.
There is growing anger in the paramilitary Civil Guard over
ETA's attacks on some of its posts and also over the recent killing of two of its members in Barcelona by the mysterious

That ETA's aim is to satisfigo this country's nascent deextremist group GRAPO. That ETA's aim is to sangisgo true country i make in the mocracy seems clear by the liming of recent violence. The government has tried to deflies Basque frustrations by freeling all convicted Basque political prisquers (they have either returned house or, are in self-agreed earle). The only, remaining limit is need Basques have yet to be tried.

Please turn to Page 18

For weeks the village post office window

has been crammed with jubilee aaucers end

jubilee mugs and even jubilee tissues, not to

meotion a notice of the jubilee committee

meeting to fix the final details of The Day.

Other shops sported notices of the jubilee

fancy-cress competition, and a contest for

The village church, dedicated to St.

Akelda, a Christian princess supposed to

have been killed by the Danes because of

her religious beliefa, held a special jubilee

The village branch of the women's in-

stitute presented e crafts exhibition in the

The village has its own primary school.

The children made decorations for the

stone cross and for an arch erected across

the street from the lych-gets to the cot-

tages opposite: shields and banners and

flags and evergreens. Strings of flags criss-

At 4 p.m. the senior citizens of the village

were served free tea (professionally ca-

tered) in the school. "We've collected

£700.50 [\$1,050.75] in a year," Mrs. Lawson,

secretary of the jublies committee, told

me, "It's all completely free for children,

well, from birth to 16, and for over-80s. A

day to remember." The children's tea was

served in the street. Then everyone pro-

ceeded to the "feelings" (otherwise known

parish room throughout Jubilee Day.

the best decorated houss.

crossed the street.

'It's a real

morale booster.

By Takashi Oka

Staff correspondent of

trimphant, the choir's voices rang out ac-

res the vast nave of St. Paul's, where Queen

Wizabeth knelt in worship with her husband.

the Dake of Edinburgh - he in uniform, she in

Monarchy, in its origins, is an institution of

religious significance, and it seemed therefore

fitting that the climax of the Queen's long SII-

ome in a thanksgiving service in the cathedral

Later, at a glittering tunch at Gulldhall hos-

led by the Lord Mayor of London in his er-

mine-trimmed scarict robes, Queen Elizabeth

herself took up the theme of dedication. Re-

devote her life to the service of the Common-

wealth (then the Empire), she concluded, "Al-

when I was green in judgment, I do not regret for retract one word of it."

The Queen referred to the Commonwealth

as "like an iceberg, except that it's not cold."

The tip of the Iceberg is represented by the oc-

casional meetings of heads of government (one

is opening here June S), but the base ts made

up of "friendship and communication, largely

of history and who now understand that they

As if to lend point to her words, the second

low of the congregation at St. Paul'a, immedi-

siely behind members of the royal family, was

Med with faces from the so-called "new Com-

'New Commonwealth' on hand

share a common humanity."

s brilliant plak dress and matching hat.

The Christian Science Monitor

the monarchy'

"Vivat Regina Elizabetha!"

church of the City of London.

Pledge recalled

Highlights

Monarchy in jubilea. Queen Eliza-betb inside St. Paul's, and millions of Britons outside join in thanksgiving.

Soviet constitution. Our Moscow correspondent discusses the new constitution - what it promises and why the Soviets are getting one at all.

ferael's next prime minisfer. A profile of Menahem Begin - the kind of man ho is and the experiences that shaped him. Page 6

Election in the Irish Republic. A Northerner considers what offect the results might have on Ulster security.

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FOCUS

Giggleswick fit for a queen

By Christopher Andreae

Giggleswick, Yorkshire the neighboring market town of Settle. If f were to mention a place in England situated on the banks of the River Tems, a

place with a queen living in it who has just celebrated e silver jubilee, you might think that in spite of my poor spelling, I meant

But you would be wrong - and my spelling would be right. The place in question would be the North Yorkshire village of Giggleswick, population approximately

This small community was as actively celebrating Elizabeth II's 25 years on the throne as any other in the country. A jubilee queen of Giggleswick was chosen. Her name is Carolyn Smith. She was given £5 (\$8.50) toward the cost of her dress (ber attendants got \$5.10).

On Tuesday, after a blessing and a hymn, she was crowned near the ancioot atone cross which stands by the courch and the Black Horse pub and the hairdresser's. Then she went in procession, haaded by the Settle and Giggleswick Brass Band.

Giggleswick, of ancient Scandinavian foundation, and with a long-recorded history, is one of those English villages which can justifiably be described as "nestling." fts center has steep hills rising like branches out of it in three directions. Its "River Tems" - really not much more than larger River Ribbte, which is all that seperates the small spread of its houses from as the Harrison Playing Fields) where the

games, sports, and performances. A race started and ended here - and a

cycle race, and e pillow fight on e pola, and a tug-of-war, and a wellie-throwing competition as well. The "young wives" were running e food raffle with hot dogs and crisps and lemonade. A "Shady" Stall was run by Peter and John Finch (e celebrity who lives in the village, a writer of television serials). Charile Lawson was in charge of the putting. And there were darks

children did country dancing. And in these

fields were all the other free side-shows.

Special souvenir programa of the day were printed.

The village stocks had been reassembled and someone was "arrested" and put in them, then pardoned and released by the Queen as her first duty.

Giggles wick's realdent amateur filmmaker, a prosperous plumber called Eddy Percy (people of the name of Percy sppear in the history of Giggleswick at least as far back as the 13th century) filmed the day. His film of the village's coronstion day festivities still plays to packed houses - of iocal people who like to chortle over the sppearance of themselves and their friends 25

So there it was: the tiny community of Giggleswick vigorously waving its flags on June 7. English village life is alive and well in Gikel's Place (thought to be the origin of its flippantly misunderstood name: Gikel being an ancient man and not an uncontrollable form of mirth).

The finel additions to the day, or rather the evening, were a performance of s mystery play about Noah's Ark by the local drama group, and a torch-light procession followed by dancing until midnight.



Cities are becoming choked as indians swarm there in search of lobs

Top priority: keep the Indians out of town

By K. R. Sundar Rajan Speciei to

The Christlan Science Monitor

More and more Indians are moving into cities every year in search of jobs. The situation is so serious that fast year the government of Maharashtra state toyed with the idea of imposing a permit system for entry into Bombay, the state capital and a big magnet for the unemployed.

Fortunately, the permit plan was dropped. Difficult to enforce, it would have led to acute bitterness among Bombay's different linguistic groups. Critics of the plan said it was mainly intended to keep out those whose mother tongue is not Marathi, the chief local languege.

The new federal government of Prime Min
Ster Moraril Desai is giving top priority to the Bombay, it will not become my real home."

A grim prospect indeed, But the cheering are already leaving the prospect indeed, But the cheering are already leaving the prospect indeed.

love for his village is deep-rooted, Perhaps tt cause of the sheer force of numbers. would be more accurate to say that under no

A former mayor of Bombay famented to circumstances will be tear bireact and the circumstances will be tear himself away from his ancestral barries away from cently that since more than 60 percent of the his ancestral hamlet except for a short period city's 6 million people come from villages and for the specific numbers of community in its city's 6 million people come from villages and community is in the city's 6 million people come from villages and city's and for the specific purpose of earning his live-

Take Badri Das, e taxi driver of Bombay. terest in the problems of urbas renewal. He comes from Tehri Garhwai, a remote area in the problems of urban Tenewai, in the Himalayan mountain remote area But economic and social planners think it. in the Himalayan mounisin region. Das came should be possible to exploit the everage in the Bombay 25 years are but the state of the st to Bombay 35 years ago but his family contin-ues to live in his hamlet the continues to live in his bamlet. He goes there once in the village" movement. According to one at the village" movement. two years for short stays. His wife has never pert, if such a movement is not started pert, if such a movement is not started.

joined him in Bombay in the taxi business.

hoped, will persuade more and more people to But this love for villages is neither helping stay in and around their own ancestral vil-lages.

While the Westerner was a second of the second o Unlike the Westerner, the average Indian's man power, the cities are getting bleater was for his williages in getting bleater be

just impossible to create widesperad public in-

visited Bombay, Recently two of his six sons Bombay, Calcutta and other Indian cites all being the company to t explode in misery and discontent within the

Das says. Most 'outsiders' in the city are like news is that some Indians are already leaving him. They work here but dream of the day the cities. Sankaran Nair, a Bombey hold when they will go back to that other things, no new industries may be perhim. They work here but dream of the day the cities. Sankaran Nair a Bombay will be says must outside in and around big cities, industrialists when they will go back to their own native vilworker, has just gone back to his native half. will be asked to locate new plants in interior lage where not only they but their ancestors let in distant Kerala with his family He will areas, and tocreasing importance will be given were not only they but their ancestors let in distant Kerala with his families are areas, and figressing importance will be given were born. Some can trace family links to start a tea shop. Each month in their villages back 500 years and more.



Malawi, and President Stevens of Sterra Leone. Prime Minister and Mrs. James Callaghan, representing the host country, were calling a public pledge she made at age 21 to the only "old Commonwealth" ligures in this

though the yow was made in my salad days. A winning telegram

Outside, under chilly, at times squally skies, the crowd that lined the two-mile route from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul'e waited for hours to cheer their Queen as she passed by in her carriage. Some had camped overnight, braving wind and showers to make sure of a vantage point. Some had come from Scotland or even Australia. in the English language, between peoples who were originally brought together by the events

Marian Eames, a young secretary who lives in Essex and works in the City of London, and a friend, Mrs. Shirley Stevens, won a competition sponsored by Woman's Own magazine for a telegram to the Queen. They were given prize balcony seats overlooking the entrance to St. Pani's (Their entry: "Congratulations, our jubilee Queen: You reign stipreme.")

Not satisfied with seeing the Queen arriving monwealth": King Constantine of Lesotho, at the cathedral, the two friends took up posi-Architehop Makarios of Cyprus, President Sereise Khama of Botswana, President Bands of
catch her on her way back to Buckingham Paland Wales.

ace. Miss Eames was wearing a hat with a red, white, and blue motif, while Mrs. Stevens had on a brilliant Union Jack blouse, given her by an aunt who had worn it to the Queen's Co-"We're very proud of her," said Miss

Earnes. "We're proud that we're Brillsh and have a royal family. The least we can do is come along and show her our appreciation." "I think monarchy helps to stabilize the

country," she went on. "It gives us something solid to look to, because governments come

'Real morale-booster'

"You know, times have not been easy," chimed in her friend, Mrs. Stevens. "If we didn't have the monarchy, if we hadn't had the jubilee, we'd have had no one to bring us out of the dumps. It's a real morale booster, the moncelebrations will continue through

the week and on into July, with the Queen making s trip by royal launch up the Thames, reviewing the fleet st Spithead, and touring troubled Northern Ireland as well as England

Germany's thank-you for Marshall Plan

Europe

By David Mutch Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Twelve younger European parliamentarians live West Germans, five British, and two Norwegians - visited Washington, D.C., last week to learn how Congress does its work. Ten U.S. congressmen will make return visits this

This event is only one of many projects sponsored by the German Marshall Fund. On June 5, 1972, West Germany contributed \$50 million to establish the fund in eppreciation of Marshall Plan assistance by the U.S. to rebuild West Europe after World War II. June 5 was the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the fund and the 30th anniversary of the speech by General Marshalf in ffarvard Yard that launched the massive recovery program for

The proceeds of the German gift (which is being transferred in f5 annual installments) are administered by an American board of trustees. The general purpose is to increase communication between the United States and West Europe by bringing specialists on both sides of the Atlantic into touch with "Commoo problems of industrial societies." The fund has representatives in Bonn and Paris.

A significant contribution of the fund is that it helps specialists to broaden their knowledge by tooking at their field of interest in other

Since the fund began operations 31/2 years ago, it has spent more than \$7 million on nearly too projects. Activities have centered on urban affairs, employment, and conditions of work, land use, criminal justice, international economic and resource issues, and related communications and media activities.

Along with the U.S. and West Germany. France, Britain, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and Switzer-land have been involved in projects. Japan and Canada also have participated. Only a few programs have been bilateral.

Among the many projects the fund has spor-sored: a two-year study of alternative policies for child care for working mothers, a study of how trade union policies in some European countries affect women, a U.S.-West German seminar on criminal justice, a grant to Ralph Nader's Center for Responsive Law to study consumer cooperative programs and practices in Britain, France, West Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and Scandinavia.

Elections: Gaullists demand do-or-die fight against French Left the parliamentary game. A clear majority for and more difficult position; but he sees no ad-

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Percent for him." said a leading spokesman for France's Gsullist party.

He was referring, of course, to President Giscard d'Estaing, whose own term as Presicent does not run out until May, 1981, but who must call parliamentary elections by next March :

Polls predict a close result but favor the teltist coalition led by Socialist François Mitter-Tand and Communist Georges Marchais. The Gaullists' major complaint against Pres-

ident Giscard d'Estaing, occording to this spokesman, is that he refuses to lead a do-orthe fight against the Socialist-Communist coalition. At the root of this attitude, the Gaullists maintain, lies the political calculation that even if the Socialists and Communists do win

Jacques Chirac, such an ettitude smacks of amateurism and weakens the entire cause of the present governing majority - o majority Paris that includes Centrist Democrats and Mr. Gls-"If Giscard would come out and say, I will card d'Estaing's own Independent Republicans card d'Estaing's own Independent Republicans recipile day the Communists and Socialists (recently recipilated the Republican Party)." in the elections, we Gaullists would be 100 but whose dominant component has always been the Gaullist party.

Mr. Chirac helped bring the Ganilists over to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in the presidential election campaign after President Georges Pom-pidou's death in 1874. He then became Prime Minister, but quarreled with the President over the division of powers between the presidency and the premierable and resigned last August. Subsequently he ran for mayor of Paris in opposition to the President's handpicked candidate and won. During this period he gradually consolidated his own position as the unquestioned leader of the Gaullists, elbowing out more senior but less vigorous members of the

Under Mr. Chirac, the Gaullists are taking a crisis attitude toward mert year's elections. If quently be able to split the Socialists from the will be a straight fight between forces allled will be a straight fight between forces allled with communicate and form a new governing coall. They do not trust him kine rules of the rules of To the aggressive, dynamic Gaullist leader regarding Communist respect for the rules of

the Socialist-Communist coalition would mean, in their eyes, a decisive swing toward a statecontrolled economy and a realignment of France's international position as well.

Only a vigorous, concerted campaign by all the democratic parties not allied with the Communists could persuade voters of the dangers of such a change, the Gaullists hold. President Giscard d'Estaing's own attitude will be crucial. By not committing himself in advance to resigning if the Left wins, he weakens the non-Communist camp as a whole because he thereby raises suspicions within the camp about his own post-election intentions, the

President Giscard d'Estaing does not agree with this view. An article in France Soir that is thought to reflect the President's thinking

Why should the President give up in advance the Ganificturery.

the weapons the Constitution gives him: the That is why, they add, it is so important for a government, it will seek to put him in a more 'carnot be both.'

vantage in amnouncing in advance of the elections that he would resign. Anyway, the Left is not going to win, the article continues. The present Prime Minister, the technocrat professor Raymond Barre, is the leader of the majority, and this majority expects victory at the

The Gaullists reply that if the Left wins the practice be left without power, whatever the Constitution may say, for the government will be run by the Socialist-Communist confition with Mr. Mitterrand as prime minister. Any thought the President may have that he can then pry the Socialists loose from their Commanist partners will be quite illusory. The leftist coalition will tolerate Mr. Giscard d'Existing's continuing as chief of state only if he accepts the verdict of the volcte and leaves the actual governing of the country to them.

right to name a prime minister; to dissolve the Hr. Giscord d'Estaing to take his stated now. National Assembly (lower house of Partia- "He must make up his mount," said the Gentlish ment), and to intervene in a process of con-spokesman. Will be be satisfied to be merely stitutional revision? The article says the Presi-a ceremontal chief of state? Or will be be the dest recognizes that if the Left wise and forms leader of the democratic forces in France? He

Caracas, Venezneia

Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rosalynn Carter is getting a good desi of favorable com-

meat on her two-week Latin American diplomatic mission. But

with the trip half over, at this writing, there is lingering Latin

American resentment that President Carter himself did not

Moreover, hemisphere leaders in the countries she is vis-

ting are acutely aware Mrs. Carter has no maodate to nego-

tiste with them, despite the fact ahe was dispatched hy her

"She'a really just a nice lady who came for a visit." savs a

hading diplomat here. "If we were not so used to insults from

the United States, we would make more of the inault and gali

This sort of reaction is scoffed at by the official party, in-

chiling Mrs. Carter herself. Some members of the large offi-

dal entourage accompanying the First Lady say such com-

ments are merely a manifestation of Latin American "mach-

Latin Americans here and elsewhere in the hemisphere. "One

of a United States president sending his wife to talk to us."

ismo" - a reference to the area's male-oriented society.

doesn't carry on diplomacy by family."

hashand. She is neither an elected nor an appointed official.

make the trip.

Europe

Spanish elections:

A time for songs, slogans, posters - and yawns

Madrid

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Lest there be any doubt that Spanish politicians are not taking the first democratic elections in 40 years hore lightly:

• The Falangist thems song, "Face to the Sun," plays eerily alongside the Socialist hymn, "The Internationals."

• Public-relations firms here in Madrid do a booming business marketing political teaders and inventing catchy slogans for their client parties. Huge department stores sell records of political speeches and songs (the Communist Party record comes in three regional editions, with flamenco music on the one dosigned for

• A team of students from t2 universities pastes up propaganda posters for a prico: 10 pesetas (about 15 cents) per poster in the city, 15 per poster in the more remote and politically important provinces. (But when political propaganda papered over many Madrid traffic lights, the Public Works Ministry took offense.)

• In just one day, the modsrate Democratic Center Party's Joaquin Garriguea Walker spoke in Badajoz, Socialist (PSOE) ieader Feline Genzales in Segovia and Almeria, rightist Perular Alliance leader Manuel Fraga Iribarne in San Sebastian, and Communist Santiago Cardio at a Madrid cafetoria.

• In Asturios, the octogenarian Communist Party president, Dolorea ("La Pasionaria") Derruri, who has just returned from 40 years' mile in Moscow, was received warmly by miners. She said: "When I come to Asturias to see

you, comredes and friends, I think no sacrifice has been sufficient to repay your heroism and your capacity for sacrifice.'

But the real contest is between two new generation leaders, Prime Minister Adlofo Suarez and Mr. Gonzalea of the PSOE. Mr. Suarez enjoy's a youthful image of qulet strength — a po-Illicoi centrist rooted in the right, Mr. Gonzales enjoy a youthful image of compassion and reconciliation - a relative moderate rooted in the left. Polls suggest they are the most popular leaders in the country.

All this political imagery traces to a seminar on political marketing last March in Madrid. it was attended by psychiatrists, party militants, and public-relations firms. Since then Mr. Suarez'a Democratic Center assigned 30 speciaiists to the capital to try to link alogans liks "the center is democracy" with sincere-looking photos of the Premier. PSOE retailates with "acclaisim is liberty" and even more sincere-looking photos of Mr. Gonzaiea.

In addition, the verlous parties have hired sound trucks and airplanes and rented stadiums to try to spread their messages. There are right-wing humper stickers, Socialist pens, Christian Democrat matchbooks, and even "democratic oranges" issued by the Communists. There also has been a large measure of mudslinging.
Yet despite all the hubbub most Spaniards

seem confused and bored by it all. The chief mood is uncertainty.

"It's the first time in 40 years we are using this system," says a civil guard who has not decided how to vote.

in Seville, a buggy driver expressed a wide-



Bill posting in Madrid — but not over the traffic lights

spread feeling: "I do not know anything about democracy but know the Francoists had their chance and were corrupt and the Communists cannot be trusted.'

mately will vote personalities, not parties. Dislomats say such bored detachment may lower passions. And that, they contend, is not bad for the iong-range goal of consolidating a stable

212 seats in Parliament. The Libersis, third

biggest party in the chamber, are the main op-

position party. On the opposition henches also

will be the Communists and the French-speak-

ing Rasaemblement Wallon, which served is

Mr. Tindeman's pre-election coalition govern-

The Prime Minister's overall formule for fi-

nal resolution of the language dispule involves

recognition of three separate regions in Bei-

glum: Dutch-speaking, French-speaking, and

Mr. Tindemans has dealt with the Dutch

speakera' objection to Brussels spreading out-

ward liks a patch of oil into Dutch-speaking

territory by agreeing on paper to a straitjacket

around the capital preventing its linguistic ex-

pansion. Franch-speakers moving out into the

capital'a suburbs will nevertheless have their

rights preserved by being given fictional ad-

Critica of the compromise already are

saying that Mr. Tindemans is burdening his

country with too many institutions. There will

the Dutch-speaking, French-speaking and Brus

sels regions); and seven legislatures or assem-

blies (the two chambers of the national Parlia-

and the two assembliss of the Dutch speakers and French-speakers as linguistic communities.

Yet the compromise is something essentially

Belgian in that Belgians as e whole; often after

dresses inside the straitjacket.

Belgian Cabinet: Prime Minister's plan may solve language dispute (The four-party coalition controls 172 of the

Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If the new Belgian coalition Cabinet put together by Prime Minister Leo Tindemans cen servive the latest threat, it could lead to a final resolution of the language dispute which hes wracked that country with increasing intensity since the end of World War II.

(The threat came from the French-language faction of Mr. Tindemans' own Social Christian Party which complained that it did not have enough representatives in the new government

Over the past two decades and more, Dutchspeaking Belgians (inhabiting the northern half of the country) have sought to redress the disadvantages which they feel they have suffered vis-à-vis French-speaking Balgians ever since the establishment of an independent Belgium

in 1830. They now outnumber French-speakers. They have wanted Dutch recognized as the only language of their part of the country and a say in running all-Beiglum commensurate with their share of the population.

Back in the 1980s, a language boundary was drawn across the country. Dutch was to be the language north of it, French the language south of it. This was generally accepted - but there was one snag, the situation of Brussela,

French culture having dominated Belgium for so long after independence, Brusseis was mainly a French-speaking city. But it was

north of the language boundary, a French-speaking island in a Dutch-speaking ses. The French-speakers insisted on keeping French a recognized and official language in Brussels a city, like many other modern capitals, gradually expanding its suburban epread. The Dutch-

Armed service: choice for young Germans

By David Mntch Staff correspondent of

Over the strenuous objections of opposition members, the West German Parliament has voted to give young men of draft age a free choice between military service and alternative ancial work.

Young German men liable to their country's draft must still take the prescribed tests to determine fitness for service. But if they choose an alternative form of social cervice, they no larger have to claim to be a conscientious objector or to be subjected to an examination to determine the validity of their motives. The and as the military preparedness of the Pederal Republic is not endangered.

E.M

The pertiamentary action means that a young mint thereby has lo write his draft board and request if anouths of divition service Continuous military shrvice ranges from 18 to 18

months, depending on which arm of the military a draftee enters .

Opposition to the law centered on arguments that it was not good for the collective conscience of youth and that it endangered defense readiness. Presently about one in six of drafted men have claimed conscientions objec-

A number of practical concerns was behind assage of the law. West Germany has nearly 500,800 men under arms and does not plan to expand the services. There is a bulge in the ulation of military service age from the high birth-rate years. And the government says there now is a desirable balance in the services between volunteers and draftees. Unemployment among youth has contributed

Polls show that German youth largely view military service as a duty to the West in general as well as to their country. A large percentage of youth are at best lukewarm toward the military, however. This has been true of the population as a whole since World War II,

speakers had no objection to having French a language in Brussels but fought tooth and nall to prevent the language boundaries of the city from spreading out into Dutch-speaking territory like a widening oil slick.

The hard-liners on each side had made Bruasels the main issue. On the Dutch-speaking side was the Volksunie, on the French-speaking aide the Democratic Front of French-speakers (FDF). In the general election, both iosi seata on either side of the language boundary - suggesting that the boundary had gone a long way to calm passions. But in Brussels, the FDF did increase its parliamentary opposition.

Mr. Tindemans now has put together a coalltion which includes both the Volksunie and the FDF (alongside his own Social Christian Party and the Socialists). The fact that these two hard-line splinter parties have come together under his premiership indicates that the compromise which Mr. Tindemans has devised for Brussels is at isast acquiesced in by both lan-

(Indeed, the coalition as a whole is very much a coalition of the two language blocs. The Social Christians, the biggest party in Parbe in one amall country: four-executive
central government, and the government, and the government. ing Belgium. The base of the Socialists, second biggest party in Parliament, is French-speakment, the regional assemblies of his Dutch-speakers, the French speakers and of Brussels, and the true of the speakers and of Brussels,



By Joan Forbes, staff partograph Belgkim's three regions

political traume and upheaval, have usually found formulas to resolve divisive issues and so preserve national unity. They did it over the painful question of the monarchy and the hitter of ex-King Leopold III after World Wal II. They did it some years later over the sensitive question of education, Presumably Mr. Tindermans to his control of the control mans is hopeful that now he has found a way to keep the country together on language and that his government will be able to devote the entire energies to Belgium's pressing economic problems. week. In all three there is eerious questioning of her husband's of the United States." In Brazil, Mr. Carter's atands on human rights and on Bra-

zil's acquisition of nuclear power have angered that nation's military government. There is deep resentment the White House would, as one official in Brasilia phrased it, "meddle in Mrs. Carter will have her hands full trying to expiain her

husband's position on these issues. Aware of the taak facing her, Washington has gone out of its way in recent days to smooth her talks with the Brazillans hy assuring them of con-

"Why doesn't Mr. Carter come himself to tell us this, rather than sending an emissary?" aaked a Rio de Janeiro newspaper. A radio commentator said President Carter was "hiding behind his wife's skirts" by sending her to Brazil.

Such carping is unlikely to come up during the officisi visit, but the Brazillan military is clearly less than pleased with her

In Colombia, the reaction is even more severe. Colombiana But this misses the point, any a number of high-ranking have queationed holding a state dinner or any reception for her for "what is she, but a nice lady who is coming for a viait," as

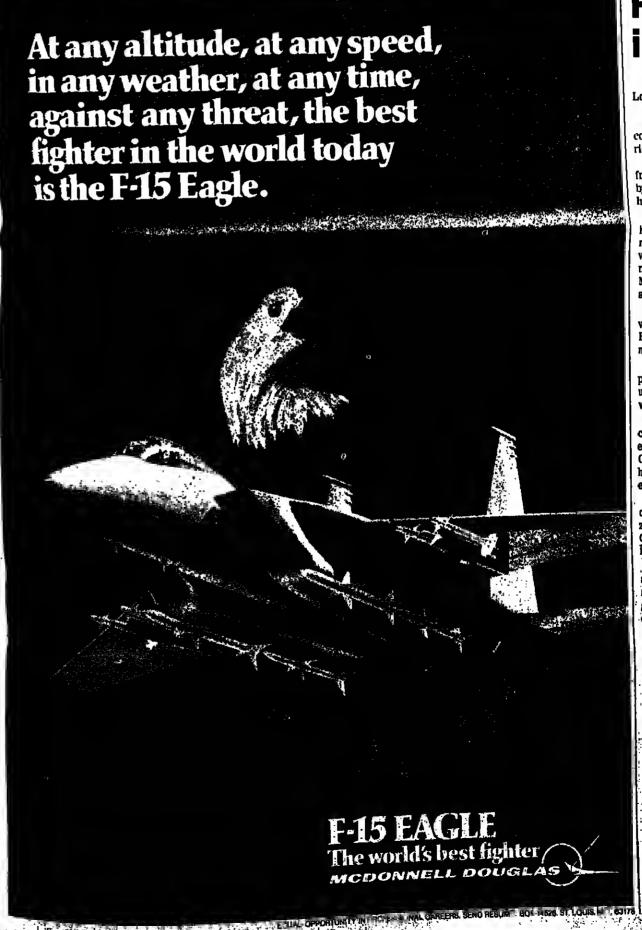
Latins ask Mrs. Carter, 'Where's Jimmy?' Actually, Mrs. Carter is facing the most difficult parts of one Colombian official expressed it. "She's not elected nor is her trip as she goes to Brazil, Colombia, and Venezueia thia she officially eppointed. She'a merely the wife of the President

And in Vanezuela, where the U.S. continues to be under heavy attack for its restrictions on trade and other issuea, the reaction is one of: Let her come and have a good time, hut let'a not get into substantive issues.

The White House and Mrs. Carter have made much of her mission to deal with "substantive" matters in her talks with Latin American leaders. It is clearly this aspect of her trip that galie many Latin Americans who when meating her will be gracious and charming as Latins can be, hut who queation the whole nature of her trip.

From Washington, there also is indication many State Department officials are annoyed over the visit. "Embarrassing" is the word that frequently crops up in comment about her visit from these individuals. The same could be asid for those in U.S. embassica in Latin America.

This criticism and reaction notwithstanding, Mrs. Carter's first week out went fairly smootbly. Her atops in Jamaics, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Peru were pleasant. She said she was pleased with both the reception of her hosts and the way in which she was abie to carry on her mission of taiking with Latin American leaders on issues of importance to her hus-



Rising tide of illegal immigrants

By James Nelson Goodsell

Lotin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

María is a moid in a local hotel: Héctor is u lahorer at a construction site here; and Felipe ts an operator on an oil derrick on Lake Maracaibo, 350 miles west of Caracas.

All three are part of u lide of 600,000 lilegal immigrants from neighboring Colombia altracted here in the past 25 years by the promise of better-paying jobs than they can get at

María, lléctor, and Felipe (their real names have been withheld to protect them) have been in Venezuela for 10 years or more. They have merged with the local community in many ways, hut they still regard themselvee as Colombians and aend money to those membera of their familiea atili in Colombia. Most of the immigrants speak Spanieh in a way that sete them apart from their Spanish-speaking colleagues in Venezueia.

Actually, Maria, Hector, and Felipe are earning exactly what their native-horn Venezuelan counterparts are earning. But two of them have not told their employers that they are

For María, the maid's joh in a Caracas hotet helps her support a son back in Colombia who is etudying engineering in university. She is also aupporting a teen-age daughter here who wants to be a journalist.

In Héctor'e case, the construction joh at a new high-rise complex is the latest in a series over the years that helps him eke out aupport for a wife and six teen-age children hack in Colombia and a common-law wife and three more children here in Venezuela. His common-law wife is Venezuelan and is expecting a fourth child soon.

For Felipe, life in Venezueia has allowed him to get an education as an engineer. Today he works for Petroleos de Venezuela, the nationalized oli firm. He and his wife, Marta, also Colombian, have two children, both born here and both ettend-

Illegal movements of people ecross often lii-defined horders are nothing new in Latin America. In this century, perhaps a million Paraguayans and Bollvians have crossed over into Argentina. Today many of them live in ugly squatter settlements on the edges of Buenos Aires.

Brezilians in large numbers are migrating into Paraguay and Bolivia, and Dominicans are crossing the Mona Passage phoring Island of Puerto Rico. The exact numbers are not known, but in each case they are reported to be "ex-

Back in the 1930s and '40s, some 45,000 Jamalcans went to Cuba in a large-scale migration that provided workmen and made for Cuban homes; meny are still there, living rather precarious existences in contemporary Cubs.

And a large-scale tide of Salvadoreans into Honduras in the

1968s and before halped spark the 1968 war between those two Central American countries.

Nothing like e war is likely between Venezuela and Co-lombia over the Colombian migration into Venezuela, but the yearly flow of some 50,000 illegal immigrants is worrying the two governments. They frequently discuss it diplometically, but there is no ready answer.

Meanwhile, Vcnezuerans worry that they will be embarrassed anew by lilegal immigrants as they were three years ago when the winner of the annual Miss Vanezuela besuly contest turned out to be e native of Cucuta, Colombia; who had moved to Caracas with her parents when she was three

Will new gambling casinos bring in the godfathers?

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Legalized casino gambling ts about to make its debut on the heavily populeted U.S. East Coast, with law-enforcement officials warning that known organized crime figures already are moving in, and churgh groups charging they have been betrayed.

As early as next fall, the first rouletta wheels could begin spinning in gambling halls along Atlantic City's Boardwalk, which, city officials say, will revive decaying resort business. Already the impact of "Las Veges East" on New Jersey is being watched closaly by officials in surrounding atafes whose decisions to construct competing betting operations largely will be influenced by what happens in New Jer-

"We've confirmed the movements of known organized crime figures into the ares." New Jersey Assistant Aftornay General Robert Martinez told the Monitor. "I can't say eny more than that," he added.

During ceremoniee in which he signed tegislation permitting the first lagalized gambling halls in the U.S. outside Neveda, New Jersy Gov. Brendan T. Byrne warned organized crime to "keep your filthy hands out of Atien-

Mr. Martinez, who chaired the task forca that drew up the state's casino controls, says: "All the essential controls have been put into place. We think we have the tools to keep them [organized crima] out of the casinos - but not out of the pizzeria down the street. We have no control over thet."

Although stressing that the new Casino Control Act requires the operators of anchilary services, auch as launderlea and vending machines, to be licensed along with operators and employees of cosinos, Mr. Martinez saye of possible prostitution, losn sharking, and other llegal activities: "Lef's not kid ourselves obout whet New Jersey has bought. Neveda has a higher rate of predstory crima than any-

Dr. Semuel A. Jeannes, a Baptist clergyman and leader of e statewide coalition of church ernor Byrne's warning to mobsters "s joke - however, the stete Legislature dropped all a they're already here." The coalifion - which these restrictions. described itself as representing "the 1,180,799 cttizens who voted against casino gambling" had unsuccessfully urged the Governor not to sign tha casino Control Act. They srgue that it

had bean "wstered down," leaving too many

loopholes for organized crime infiltration. Editorials in several Roman Cstholic periodicals in New Jersey complained that churchmen had been betrayed by pro-gsmbling forces who bad convinced them not to oppose casinos in the November referendum on the grounda that the gambling halls would be subdued, continentsi-styla casinos, rether than the garish, night-and-day operations of Las Vegas.

Many observers point out, however, a common pattern in states with legslized gambling - nemely that once vofers spprove a limited gambling proposal, promised pre-election limitations quickly vsnish.

in New Jersey, voters had been told casinos would not serve alcoholic drinks, would not hours a day, and would not extend credit. Un- sphere."

and civic groups opposed to casinos, calls Gov- der hes vy lobbying from gambliog promoters.

Casinos now are scheduled to operate 18 and 20 hours a day; they will serve alcoholic drinks to gamblers; they will include slot machines. extend credit, and even festure topless dancing. The credit provision, in particular, worries some is w-enforcement officials who see it as a possible inducement to loan sharking.

A study conducted by Temple University Law Sehool professora and studeots bas dir closed a "systematic effort" by landlords to evict poor and elderly residents from Atlantic City's tenements. Governor Byrna responded by appointing a task force to ensure that the city's poor are not left out of Allantic City's

Opponents of legalized gsmbling complain that the cssino operations will not be taxed sufficiently to cover the costs of law enforcement and controls being implemented by the states.

And Dr. Jeannea predicts serious "moral" problems and wonders if "the image of the enhave slot machines, would be open only a few tire state will suffer from the sleazy aimo-

Police: spreading use of hypnotism worries experts

By Judish Fruing Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Amid the growing concerns of American Civil Libertles Union (ACLU) officials and forenaic psychiatrists, sn increasing number of law-enforcement agencies, prosecutors offices, and public defenders ere training their own hypnotists to help crack major crime cases.

To date, the most extensive use of hypnotism - employed to enhance the memories of willing witnesses and cooperative crime victime during interrogation - has been by the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD).

But letely, vis a series of national seminars conducted by the Lsw Enforcement Hypnosis Institute (LEHf) - csteblished here last September by officials from the LAPD behaviorial sciences division - isw-enforcement officers are being trained elsewhera as well. Cities inchide Denver; Seattle; Portland, Oregon; Hous-Spokane, Washington; San Antonio, Texas: Boulder, Colorado; Orlando, Florida; Tucson, Arizona; Lansing, Miehigan; Indianapolis; Washington, D.C.; and Hutchinson, Kansas. In May, 50 state and local Oregon po-

sie investigative hypnosis. Although spokesmen for the LEH1 are reluc-

tant to discuss the agencies end cities involved. It is also known thef law-enforcement officials trained in hypnosis include representstivea from the Air Force Special Investigations Unit. the Treesury Department's Bureau of Alcohol Tax and Firearms, end the FBI.

National society formed A group of off-duty Los Angeles Police officlais and psychistrists have formed the National Soctety of Investigative and Forensic Hypnosis. Its purpose is to esteblish and msintain standards for its practicing members, according to Martin Relser, head of the LAPD's behavioral aciences division and founder of the

Investigative hypnosis, explains Dr. Reiser, is an induced state of "heightened alertness" in which a person, under the control of an interrogator, remains aware of everything around him and can recall events by pleylog back the "videotape of his mind." The officials who use it beve been given a 48-hour training course in basic hypnosis.

On one hand, proponents of the technique dascribe investigative hypnosis as an efficient

and reliable tool that is intended to reduce po- record straight, but what happens when some lice man-hours, spprebend criminals more one confesses under hypnosis?" quickly, and save taxpayers money.

On the other hand, opponents argue that the legal velua of information elicited from s mesmerized witness is at best questionable and overshadowed by dangers of fantacized memories, deliberate lies, or unintentionally mis-

Becsuse of this, ACLU chapters in Celifornia and Oregon are about to launch e major probe of LAPD interrogation techniques, where the serious threat to the rights of offenders and hypnotism tachniques were pioneered by Dr. victims," ssid Dr. Reiff of the ADPH, so ac-

Questions raised

Ramona Ripston, executive director of the southern California chapter of the ACLU, says of totalitarian countries," he added. mmediate questions include these: Are inter- Successes claimed rogators expleining the potential dengere? Do the subjects thoroughly understand the proce- nosis in 1970, mostly, he says, on hard-to-break dures and pressures they are subject to? Are cases such as homicide and rape. Since that the seasions being completely taped? Is an in- time, LAPD officers, including It licutenants dependent party monitoring the questioning for and two captains, heve employed hypnotism on impartiality?

"Even without hypnosis, people break down under interrogation," she explains. "They edmif to things they know thay didn't do. Sometimes they are able to go beck and set the

Some of the strongest criticism to date has come from Robert Reiff, an official of the American Board of Psychological Hypnosis (ABPH). In a telegram to Atiorney General Griffin Bell. Dr. Reiff has asked the Justice Department to stop promoting the seminars being held here in Los Angeles.

"Such a powerful suggestive technique in the hands of law-enforcement personnel poses a crediting board for medical hypnosis. "This practice borders dangerously on the methods characteristic of the law-enforcement systems

Dr. Reisner began using investigative hypseveral hundred cases, with a 60 to 70 percent success rete in eliciting new information which helped solve e case, Dr. Reisnar seya.

First of two srticles

By George Moneyhun Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Civil-rights lewyere are encouraged by the Unifed States Supreme Court's lefest capital punishment decision,

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Mhy I am a Christian Scientist

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The 10 Commandments as Related In

portant defense and left the police officer on the beat more vulnerable to violent at-

The court's 5 to 4 ruling, which they say firms up pre- June 6, that states may not vious rulings that the death make desth the mandatory, penalty cannot be carried out autometic punishment for in a "espricious or abitrsry" killing an on-duty police officer, meens that states in the

Writings end Bible Lectures

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The Interrelation of The Old And New Testaments

low judges and juries to take into account "mitigsting" circumstances before daciding

While noting s "special inferest" in protecting law-enforcement officers who routinely risk their lives for the public good, the court majority novertheless said, "It is mitigsting circumstences can

lice officer.

man for the Intarnational Associetion of Chiefs of Police. "The court's reasoning doesn't seem logical to law enforcement." Mr. Ellingsworth called the mandatory deeth sentence "a builtwould-be assallants.

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United States

Remnant of Watergate: a question of presidential power

Ry Richard L. Strouf Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washingtoo Watergste is coming to an end. But in its forced reappraisal of the role of the American presidency, the effect of the greatest scandal in the nation's history only may have begun.

A federal district judge has ordered two meo who were once among the most powerful in the oation to start jail sentences shortly - former Attorney Ganeral John N. Mitchell and former White Housa ehlef of staff. H. R. Hal-

The scene was brief and almost matter-offact and the faces of the two men ex-

But the drama was in the man not there. Former President Richard M. Nixon has lust concluded four nationally televised broadcasts. and plans a fifth, while he is writing e book. He is living at San Clemente under unconditional pardoo by his successor, Geraid R. Ford. The commercially sponsored broadcasts have been

Mr. Nixon has also sought to re-defina hia comment made on the third of his TV shows

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the President does it, that mesns that it is not

in his new statement, submitted to the Washington Star, June 4, he says: "In dealing with a major threat to the public

aafety, s president who lets himself be parslyzed by the strict letter of the law would violate his path." Watergata began five years ago, June 17,

1972, with the arrest of five men in the office of the Democrstic headquarters. Though Mr. Nixon apparently did not know of the burglary in advance, ha joined in the subsequent cover-

Left unresolved in subsequent devalopments is the limit of presidential power.

Former FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover repestedly demanded of successive attornays ganeral specific authority to tap wires and make illegal entries in the netional interest on the theory of implied prealdential power. Some gave it to him, others hedged.

Records show President Franklin D. Roosevelt listaned appreciatively to material collected by Mr. Hoover in surreptitious entries. President John F. Kennedy allowed the Cen-

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intrigues, including assassination plots against hostlie leaders

During Vietnam Mr. Nixon carried the process beyond his predecessors, justifying it on the grounds of national security. When New York Times Pentagon correspondent Wtiliam Beechar on May 9, 1969, published s dispatch disclosing the secret U.S. B-52 bombings of Cambodia, for exampla, formar Secretary of State Henry A. Klasinger silegedly instituted 17 FBI wiretaps on federal officials and othera, treeted with almost mystic deference. including prominent newsmen.

Few observera express sympathy for Mr. Nixon, in view of the penalties paid by his subordinates - but many agree that the problem of the limits of presidential suthority atill ra-

The presidency is "out of control," Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. wrote in his book "The 1mperial Presidency." He argues that the use of the White House as a base for espionage and sabotage against the political opposition "signifled the extension of the imperial presidency from foreign to domestic affairs."

Theodore Sorensen, speechwriter for President Kennedy, in another book, "Watehmen of serving his sentence and did not appeal.

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Boston this past year, the

motivations that led to Watergate could well recur. The dangers it symbolized did not begin

and will not and with Richard Nixon." Former special assistant to President Johnson, George E. Reedy, in his book, "The Twilight of the Presidency" argues that fbe chief executive lives in an unreal world - "a universe in which avery temper tantrum is met by instant gratification" and where fha man who can unleash the atomic weepon is

Following Watergate, however, Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter have returned to old customs of simplicity, and have given the nation two of the most open administrations of modern times.

Mr. Haldeman told reporters he will give his version of Wetergste in a fortbcoming book.

Mr. Mitchell was silenf during the ordeal. He is the first attorney general to racelve a jail sentence, running from 30 months to eight years, for obstructing justice, conspirecy, sad perjury. John D. Ehrliehman, former ehic! domestic affairs adviser, has already begun

Extra foreign aid unlikely

By Daniel Sontberland

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Washington

The Carter administration's expected request for an emergency increase in American foreign aid to help the poorest nations is tikely to encounter formidable resistance in Congress.

Rep. David Obey (D) of Wisconsin, ranking majority mamber of the House appropriations aubcommiftee on foreign operations, goes so far as to predict that there is little chance tho Congress will approve the request in light of President Carter's threatened veto of spending bills for needy people in the

The proposed \$375 million ald increase was livst mentioned Mny 30 by Sccretary of State Cyrus R. Vance in Paris at the Conference on International Economic Cooperation and Development. The funds apparently would be used as an American contribution to a \$1 billion special action program that the industrialized nations are offering to establish in en effort to lighten the debt repayment burden of the poorest developing

Mr. Obey, who has been a atrong supportar of the administration's foreign aid requests so far this year and who twice has offered amendmenta increasing budget ceilings to permit the funding of President Carter's foreign aid program, said: "I don't think we can do it again, and particularly not when we are telling our own cifizens we can't afford to deal with fbeir

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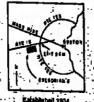
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Reconciliation targets range from Iraq to Egypt

Middle East

Menahem Begin: the path that toughened him

By Francis Ofnor Special corresponent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Avfv, Israel To understand why Israel's expected new prime minister, Menahem Begin, is the hardliner he is, one has lo take into consideration a number of grave crisis situations that he has managed to survive.

At Israel'e parliamentary elections May 17. Mr. Begin's Likud bloe, an alliance of right-

Profile

wing nationalist parities, emerged as tha strongest political torce, ousting the Labor bloc, which had dominated Israeli politica since the proclamation ot statehood lo May.

In private, Mr. Begin is a retiring, soft-spoken, courteous gonliemen. Ilo bienils milicaniaold Jewish culture with a thorough secular education (he was a law gradunte of the University of Warsaw, Poland).

In politics, however, he is a different person, tough, deelsive, and unyielding. No snerifice is too great for him to attain a goal. He la a mystle with an unshekable falth. As one of his critics put it: "FacIs have to adapt themselves to his beliefa."

Neither history nor circumstances have pampered him. On the contrary, some of the most devastating blows dealt to his generation of Jews have repeatedly hit him on his tor-

Brest-Litoysk, where he was born, was one of those unhappy focuses of ruthleas East Eu-

ropesn politics. It was there that another revolutionary of Jawish origin, Leon Trotsky, signed away halt of European Russia to the Germana when Mr. Begin was a small child.

Menahem Begin, however, cut himsell oft from East European polities. Alter a apell in an orthodox religious organization, be joined Betar as a teen-ager. Thia Zlonist youth movement left the most lasting stamp on his political beliafa and etyle.

Mr. Begin emerged as a leader of the movement'a radical wing. As early aa 1938, at Betar's third world congress in Wsraaw, he called for a guerrilla war against tha British in Palestine. Betar's tounder, Zeev Jabotinsky, although forecasting the tragedy of Europe's Jawr;, rejected the suggostion and rebuked Mr. Begin tor "wrongly placed enthusiaam."

A year later, World War II broke out. As the bombs rained on Wareaw and Polend's 3,500,000 Jews became marked for Nazl extermination camps, Mr. Begin came to the conclusion that he, and not his teachar, had

Caught between Hitler's war machine and Stalin's Red Army, Mr. Begin, at the head of 400 men, cut through to the Lithuanian city ot Vlina in the hope of reaching Palestina. But he and thousands of Jewish refugees like him were refused visaa tor Palestine by British of-

Soviet troops occupied the Baltic states and Mr. Begin found himaelf in a prison of the Soviet secret police. After three months of crual interrogations, he was sentenced to eight years of forced labor in Siberis's Arctic region.

At the morning parsde of prisonera, the



'Facts have to adapt themselves to his ballets'

camp commander announced that under an agreement between Joseph Stalin and Gen. Vladimir Sikorski, then Prime Minister of Poland's government-in-exile, all Pollsh nationala could join the Polish Army, organized in the Turkmen Republic of the U.S.S.R.

Four months later, in apring, 1942, Mr. Begin finally reached Palestine. He was traveling at the back of a Polish military truck when he suddenly noticed his wite, Alisa, atanding at the roadside studying the faces of the former inmates of Russia's sieve camps. She had succeeded in entering Pslestine lilegally a little

A man ot action, Mr. Begin soon became deeply immersed in the growing conflict between Palestine's Jewish community and the British authoritias administering that territory under a Lesgue of Nations mandate.

The Jewish undarground was epllt into three organizations: the moderate Haganali, the seeret aelt-defense army of the official Jewish lesdership under David Ben Gurion; the more aggressive Irgun Zvai Leumi; and the terrorist Fighters tor the Freadom of Israel, also known as the Stern Gang. in 1944 Mr. Bagin was elected commander-in-chief of the Irgun.

Undeterred by personal ascrifice, wanted by the British "dead or allve," Mr. Begin frequently had to change his identity and sidrees. He led the Irgun with a firm hand.

(To Arabs and many outsiders, ha will be remembered tor the Irgun's sets of terrorism against the Palastinian village of Deir Yassin view will prevail. Mr. Begin's atsiements do and against the King David Hotal in Jerussiem not necessarily represent unsiterable dogma, (then British headquarters), both of which re-

sulted in many people being killed. At Deir Yassin these included the village's women and

Finally, on May 14, 1948, tour hours after the last British High Commissioner, Sir Alan Cunningham, had lett the country, David Ben Gurion proclaimed in Tel Aviv the establishment of the State of Israel.

Mr. Begin, however, was not present at this most-longed-for ceremony of his life. Mr. Ben Gurion disagreed repeatedly with Mr. Begin's teacher, Jabotinsky, and felt a violent personal and political dislike towards the Irgun's commander. The tounder of the state wanted no "dissident' to attend the historic session.

Mr. Ben Gurion's aversion to him dogged Mr. Begin's path tor years to come. He was declared "taboo" by Mr. Ben Gurion, excluded from any Isroeli government, and torced to re-'main in opposition, with a short exception under Prime Minister Levi Eshkol in the 1967

The question is: Will Mr. Begin, the unyielding opposition leader, be capable of adapting himselt to the pragmatic requirements of government? His lirst moves were not ancouraging. A stalement regarding Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River sounded provocativa both to the Arabs and the United States.

However, this is only the beginning. Some israells would like to believe that after the first cuphoria ot election victory, a more sober

Carter's statements worry Israelis

By Francis Otoer **Special** correspondent of The Christian Science

Associates of Israel's hardthe prospective next Prime Minister, Menahem Begin, are "playing it cool" in response lo recent statements by President Certer which are worrying other Israells.

But members of Mr. Begins's Likud bloe are volcing concern about what they see as efforts by traditionally anti-Israell groups in the United States to exploit to Israel's disadvantage the lameduck period before Mr. Begin takes over.

The Likud's attituda toward Mr. Carter's pronouncements on U.S. Middle East policy is markedly more relaxed - outwardly at any rate - than that of the outgoing government here. Yigal Alion. Foreign Minister in that government, called in U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis a fortnight ago to voice official concern at the President's re-

But Moshe Arens, a Likud member ot Mr. Begin's Inner circla described Mr. Carter's statements as "merely preliminary leolers." Once Mr. Carter and Mr. Begin meet and lalk things over this coming summer, Mr. Arens said, "It will emerge that despita differences in peace concepts, the neurness of overall interests between the two countries will open the path to a coordinated" peace

1

3

Israel, like the United States, Mr. Arens sald, oims al Middle East peace, at securing steady oil aupplies to the Westarn world and at strengthening U.S. Influence in this region at the expense.

of the Soviet Union One of Israel's best friands

in Washington, Sen. Ricbard ter 20 years in the Knessel Stone (D) of Florida, haa indicated he agreaa with this assessment. Visiting Iarael recently, Mr. Stona contorred twice with Mr. Begin, with Moshe Dayan, and with the Likud's leading defense axpert, Ezer Welzman. Mr. Stone said that he had the impreesion from all these men ol a genuine dosire for peace.

Another key Likud member, Zalman Shoval, puts tt this way: "The Likud's posltion has been miarepresented. A lot was said about territories but very little about the fact that upppermost in our minds is the search lor

What Likud leaders eeam to be concerned about are not so much President Carter's statements but what Mr. Shoval described as efforts by "some traditionally anti-Israel people in the United

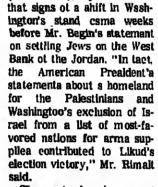
U.S. opposition

Yltzhak Berman ot Likud'a Liboral Party wing was more explicit. He said: "Some people in the Department of State and of the oil lobby hava always been unhappy about Israel's existence.

"They opposed the establishment of a Jewish republic. They resisted Amarica's recognition of the State of Israel. They worked against supplying Israel with U.S. arms. And now they think the time tu be ripe for emasculating the state of Isrocl."

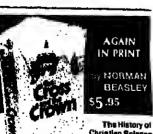
anyone deludes himself by thinking U.S. Middle East problems can be solved by such a policy, he should real-plus anyone deludes himself by thinking U.S. Middle East problems can be solved by such a policy, he should real-plus any the Course of the Course Mr. Borman cauttoned: "10 only creale moro problama,

Likud's vetaran toreign aliairs expert, Elimelech Rimalt, who has just relired af-



(Parliament), pointed out

The most relaxed comment came from s Likud Knesset member who wants to remain anonymous. "After all, Begin made his euphoric statemani (on settlemenia in the West Bank) only a day alter his alection victory, so it is forgivable," he said. "But President Carter continues his verbal offensive despite the faci that he has now been in the White House for aeveral months. It is really time that he called a cease-fire."



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advertisers appreciale Muammar al-Qaddafi.

Such a reconciliation would seek to end the long dispute between the two rival Baathist re-Demageila gimes, which gained new dimensions 18 months Syrian President Hatez al-Aasad, atill smarting from widespread Arab criticism of his role ago when Iraq abruptly hit the Syrian exduring the latter months of the Lebanese civil chequer by cutting of oil supplies exported by pipelina through Syria's Mediterranean porta. war, has recently been making concarted ef-This deprived Syria ol substantial royalties. ioris to overcome the relative isolation within

the Arab world which resulted from these criti-Another dispute at that time concerned exdoltation of the waters of the Euphrotes These efforts are directed as much toward Syria's inngstanding rivals in Iraq as lo states

Troopa divarted

Recent moves toward a reconciliation with Since then, Syrian troop coocentrations Iraq included Foreign Minister Abdel-Hallm along the Iraql frontler have been atrength-Khaddam's lightning visit to last month's lalaened. It is thought here that current Syrian mie summit in Libya. Although not originally steps toward reconciliation seek to allow the scheduled to strand the summit, Mr. Khaddam Asssd regime to deploy a greater proportion of decided at the last minute to travel to Libya. its armed torces - many of whose crack regiwhere discussion ot o possible reconciliation ments are already engaged in Lebanese peacewith Iraq apparently took up much of his

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event ot increased Mideast tension.

threa months been an appreciable decrease in elsewhere when he sought to produce yet snother tirale against the Iraqi Government in

A top Foreign Ministry official cautioned bowever, that Syria has received no sign yet of any positive Iraqi responsa to peacemaking

Syria'a reconciliation efforts have equality been directed toward Saudi Arabia and the other oll-rich states which in 1974 and 1975 had provided the regime with substantial aid. This source of revenue was reduced drastically during the latter halt ot lasl year, when Syrla'a dispute with Saudi Arabla's friends in Egypt primarily over developments in Lehanon threatened to come to a head.

Diapute rasolvad

That dispute was resolved by Arah summit meetings in Csiro and Riyadh during October. But according to information available here the petrodollar aid reaching Syrla since that date has nowhere near reached the levels of two years ago. There is some speculation whether the oll-rich states are even producing their promised contribution to the peacekeeping ettort in Lebanon, the bulk of whose dally expenses are still met by Syrla.

Amidst discussion here over whether netrodollar ald to Syria will ever again reach its 1975 level, Foreign Minister Khaddam's recent

Syria strives to regain place in Arab world other attempt to convince their rulers that Syria's differences with Egypt arc truly over.

It is in this light that Syria's efforts to rethe propaganda directed by Syria's govarn- store the former friendship between tha Soment-controlled media against the Iraqi re- viets and Egypt should be viewed, some obgime. One insider recalls how a media commentator recently had his attention directed the transhipmant through Syrian ports of Soviet military equipment dastined for Egypt - a discreet attempt to stem the deterioration in the Egyptian armed forces which observers feel may well have been aanctioned by the stridently anti-Communist Saudis.

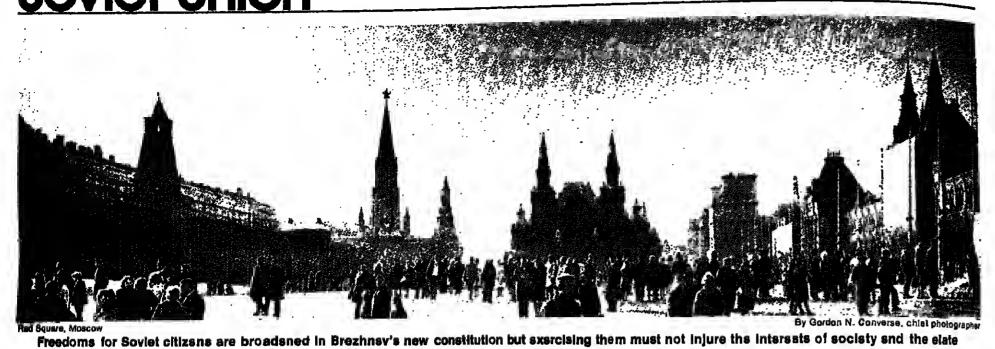
Meanwhile, regarding Lebacon ttself - tbe sourca of ao many ol Syria's current troubles, as some Syrians teel - officiels here express satisfaction at the outcome of recent Syrlan moves aimed at healing the wounds of the civil

Lebanase left a thorn

One source explained to this writer that the present stage of reconciliation ctioris mulnly concerns Syria's relations with the Lebanese lettists whom the Assad regime opposed in the lstler months of the war. Once these relations are healed, he said, the twu aldes could present a common political front to the Lebonese right-

But an intormed Western diplomnt said he telt contident that Syrla's role in any Lebanese recunciliation would the restricted to that of 'honest broker" between the parties, rather than seeking to impose a political scittement.

There is common agreement, however, that Syria's interests lie in a speedy resolution of the Lebanese problem. Some estimates hera put at "late 1978" the earliest date a substantial withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lehanon



New Constitution: progress or propaganda?

Steff correspondent of The Christian Science Monttor

Moscow The Soviet Union of the Brezhnev ere is trying to establish itself in world eyes as e country of laws rather than of terror end arbitrary rule. But Western enalysts poring over the new Constitution just published here make

• The intense interest focused on Leonid I. Breakney's motives in establishing the post of and vice-president of the Presidium of the Sureme Soviet indicates that 69 years of history nive failed to remove the veil of mystery from the ways power is transferred at the very top. Mr. Brezhnev appeara to be trying to make the transfer more orderly and less brutal than in

• Elaborately stated citizens rights are made "inseparable" from the basic duty fo support and strengthen the state. Thus the Kremin has moved to try to block e favorite lictident tactic: to appeal to the Constitution to sanction their efforts. It now is evan easier. seelysts say, to dismiss such eppsals on the esis of the new constitutional lenguege.

 The new document is highly polifical. It is the less through which the Kremlin wants the world to view the achievements of the 60 years since the revolution of 1917. It is intended as a model for other countries, including those of Africa and Asia.

 Now stated with fresh clarity ts the basic difference between the Soviet and the democratic approach to government and human

In the Soviet Union no ona has any rights except those specifically granted by the state. Beace those rights cen be used only on tha

• No major changes seem likely in Soviet domestic or foreign policies as a result of the

• The major role of the armed forces is explicitly acknowledged. A new section on desense says that to ensure the defense of the country the state will equip the armed forces

6 4

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J.

A.

1885. It was supposed to be finished for the 59th minimum of the 1917 revolution (in 1967) and again for the 25th party congress (1978). Major diagnorments on the need for new language in some sections apparently kept delaying it.

Mr. Brezhoev is thought to have pushed to introduce it now to try to consolidate his own place in history, as well as to celebrate the With anniversary of 1917 (Nov. ?).

The general feeling here is that when the Supreme Soviet ratifies the new text in October. Mr. Breshoev will appoint an ally as first vice-president of the presidium, delegate to him many ceremonial duties, and take the post of President (chief of state) himself.

it is assumed that Nikolal Podgorny, the formor chief of state, either objected to the motion and thus was forced out.

Another theory here, though less fevored, is that Mr. Brezhnev will take both top posts before leaving for Peris on a state visit Juna 20. In any case he seams to be using his dominance after 12 years in powar to try and arrange both his own auccession and his own

The new Constitution makes no formal provision for combining the two top party end government jobs. But it formally ratifies the leeding role of the Communist Party, which was not mentioned in the 1936 documenf until Article 126. A new preamble and a new Article 6 enshrine the party as the leading and guiding force in Sovief society.

Mr. Brezhnev seems to be eware of the denger of appearing to be another Slalfn. In his May 24 speech to the party Central Committee on the Constitution (published here June 5), he echoes the deStalinization campaign of Mr.

He specifically refera to illegal repressions, violations of the principles of socialist democrecy, and of Leninist norms in the years after the 1936 document was adopted. He says the party has condemned this and that it should never be repeated. The reference is to fhe Stslin purges of the late 1930s.

Freedoms and rights era broadened in the new Constitution. But exercising them must nof injure the interests of society and state.

Rights now include choica of a job, housing, and health care, legal complaints against state abusea, enjoyment of culture, family lifa.

Citizens must be intolerant of anti-social behavior (which is not defined). They beve a duty to protect the environment and to make their children good citizens.

The freedom to profess religion and perform religious rites is maintained. Anti-religious propaganda la permitted. But, notably, pro-religious propaganda e (proselytizing) is unmentioned - and is therefor illegal.

It remains illagal to teach relig under 18, even in the femily circle. Sunday school and lectures are illegal.

The right to own private piols is continued.

The new Constitution took 17 years to pro- Citizens can be elected to soviet (connects of the Work began under Nilcha Khrushchev in botal government bodies) at age 18, lustend of

Sweeping 1936 freedoms of speech, assembly, demonstrations, etc., are retained. Access to printing presses is dropped. Access to radio and TV is added.

A basic criticism of the Soviet system by dis sidents and Westerners is that these rights exist largely on paper, even today — though many analysts grant that Soviet society has swing decidedly away from Stalinist terror towerd rule by law. . .

A new foreign policy section echoes the language of the Final Act of the Conference on European security and cooperation in Helsinki in 1975.

The new rights are expected to be cited by Moscow at this year's following Belgrade consertings for which be-

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> Cynthia Parsons Education Editor The Christian Science Monitor

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But the Parsons view of education is not confined to the clasaroom. She knows education relates not only to children but to everyone who wants to progress in knowledge and skilla.

She's won a number of awarda, her most recent for Behind the amoke screen" a saries on schoola and schooling for American Indians

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South Korea

Cement to chipmunks — business booms

By Frederic A. Moritz Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A South Korean company ships a complete cement plant to Papua New Guinea.

Thousands of South Korean technicians travel to the Middle East to work on construc-

A 250,000-ton tanker receives the finishing truches at a South Korean shipyard.

These are just a few examples of the aconomic boom that is spreading over this country, unaffected by U.S. troop-withdrawal plana or the controversy over human rights violations. The economy grew by 15 percent last year, and planners confidently predict it will grow by another 9.2 percent a year over the next five years.

The manufacturing sector alone is expected to expand by almost 15 percent annually between now and 1981 as the country moves from the export of shoes and clothing to that of machinery, ships, and alectronic equipment.

What fuele boom?

What explains this boom? "The government gave people an opportumity to be creative," explains one economist on

"It'a the government policy of 'management by objective," says a foreign economist. "President Park [Chung Hec] gave his tech-

nocrats a free hand," adds another foreign economist familisr with the situation.

What this means is that every year the government hands down a plan for specific export targets. The many, growing Irading companies here are told what Items they can get govarnment approval to finance, produce, and sell

"There's even a target for the export of chipmunks," a Weatern diplomat chuckles.

"They start with a calculation of how many new jobs to create. Then they calculate how much investment, in what srees, it will take to creete them. Manufacturers are given a esfeteria of choices. They end up doing what the government will support," the Westerner con-

In the lest 14 years the industrialization led by the authoritarian government of President Park has produced some measurable results, observers agree. But it also has caused a controvaray over how equitably the fruits of sli this labor have been spreed.

The increase in gross national product from \$3.9 billion in 1982 to \$13.3 billion in 1975 (both figures adjusted to 1970 terms) has brought with it enough new jobs to cut unemployment from 8.2 percent in 1963 to 3.0 percent in 1976. At roughly the same time wages rose by an inflation-adjusted average of 8.1 percent o year, according to government figures.

Moreover a World Bank study has concluded that the distribution of income in South Korea tion that strong labor uniona are necessary to is among the most equitable in the developing raise wages.

world. A 1970 aurvey showed that the bottom 40 percent of the South Koreen people received 18 percent of the incoma, while the top 20 percent received 45 percent. This compares favorably with a number of more highly developed coun-

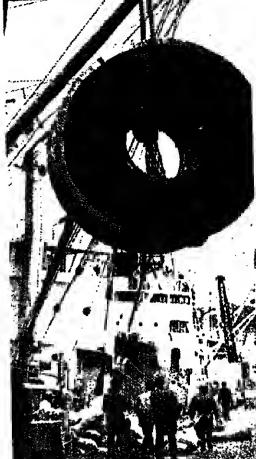
Critics vocal

Yet critics of President Park, including a number of liberal Christian churchmen and foreign missionaries, argue that the fruits of industrialization nonetheless have gone diaproportionately to the rich. The official ban on collective bargaining, atrikes, and the lack of a minimum wage law in many instances have kept wages too low, thay mainteln.

The real intention of the government la to use low wagen to compete with other nations," says one crilic. "Government targets should be set lower and more realistically so as not to require such low wages to meet thom."

These critics cita factory wages of \$40 to \$80 month, 12-hour working days, and extremely tight management discipline as signs that the government has not adequately looked after the welfare of workers. While the government has soinctimes "jawboned" for higher wages and while newer enterprises pay more adequate wages - working conditions at many "sweat shops" too often have been neglected,

Government economists reject the proposi-



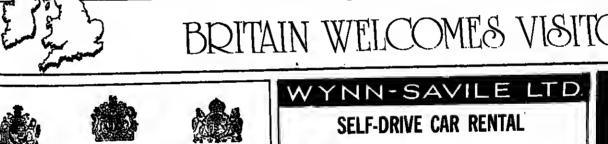
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Annual Meeting Call for greater spiritual vision

Christien Scientists from around the world who gathered recently for the 82nd Annual Meeting of members of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. Massachusetts, heard a basic aummons:

"There is a demand on all of us for increased spiritual vision, greeter Christian discipline, much more patienca, love, courage, and integrity."

The words were spoken early in the meetings first session, June 6, by the church's President-Elect, James Spencer of Birmingham, Michigan, s Christien Science lecturer. "It's time," said Mr. Spencer, "for a reel

spiritual renewal." The appeal echoed during the final minutes of the meeting when Devid E. Sleeper, Chairman of The Christian Science Board of Directors, called on members to "unita in good, strong prayer" and to do a better job of "reponding to mankind's needs."

There were three main sessione in the one day meeting consisting of reports from church officers on the status of membership around the world, the church's publishing activities, and its financial status.

Church Treasurer Mare Engelor reported individual contributions in slight decline but eetate and trust income up so that total giving to The Mother Church was shove 1978 lotals. He reported the Church free of debt, despite epecial capital outlays to provide long-range telephone and power economies in operations at the Church Center here,



David E. Sleeper, Chairman The Christien Science Board of Directors

Bankasirael 70

THE HAGUE—THE NETHERLANDS

REDSON



New officers named

The new President of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boeton, is Jemee Spencer (left) of Birminghem, Michigen. The naw First Reeder is Mrs. Grece Chennell Wesson, of St. Louis, Missouri; the new Second Reeder is Bryen G. Pope, of London, England. Mr. Spancer's term is one year; the new Reeders will serve for three years.

Eric Bole, Chairman of the Board of proaches are coming to light." Trustees of The Christien Science Publishing Society, reported steps taken in "a very deepreaching program of economies and incressed operating efficiencies" designed to counteract adverse budgetary trends, Publishing coets have risen drastically in recent years, he said - newsprint up 146 percent since 1987; postage up 185 percent. Despite the severe challenges of inflationary times, seid Mr. Bole, considerable reductions on both coets end manpower have been achieved, but at the same time every effort is being made to maintain the qual-

ity of the church publications.

J. Buroughs Stokes, Manager of Committees on Publication, called upon members to "dig deeper, to mature, and grow spiritually." He cited numerous examples of continuing mis-conceptions in public thought regarding Christian Science.

"The time for sanguine hopes and complacency is past," he said, "but the time for thinkers and workers is here. The superficial and merely humanly optimistic is being cleared away. Genuinely fresh end bealing apChurch names new director

A new member has been named to The Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Bosion

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONTOR

He is Harvey W. Wood, of Evansion, Illinois, a Christian Scientist long active in the hesling ministry of the Church of Christ, Scientist, For the past four years, Mr. Wood bas been a Christian Science lecturer.

The Board of Directors is the principal gov. erning body of the denomination whose international headquarters is in Boston. Branch Christian Science congregations are located in many countries around the world. The church wse founded in Boston in 1879 by American religious leader, Mary Baker Eddy.

Mr. Wood succeeds Otto Bertschl, who has retired in order to return to the full time putlic practice and teaching of Christian Science. He has been a member of the Board - snd is first member from overseas - since 1972.

The Board change was effective as of June

The new director studied at the University of Texas and, following naval service, gradualed from Tulane University in Louisiana where he helped establish a Christian Science campua organization.

Clerk Corinne LaBarre urged branch congre-Both men are teachers of Christian Science gations to trust more profoundly to spiritual informer lecturers. Mr. Wood has been a sights in adjusting to changing times end conchurch member since 1943 and active in the ditions. She reported both the decline of memfull-time public healing prectice of Christian bership activities in some areas and newfound Science since 1951. From 1951 to 1955, he growth and vigor in others. Chairman Sleeper also acknowledged a conserved as a Christian Science minister for the armed services. He became a Christian Scitinuing need for steadler church attendance by ence teacher in 198t. those of all ages. But, as with primitive Chris-

Mr. Bertschi has been a teacher of Christian Science for the past 25 years. As a Christian Science lecturer, beginning in 1963, he traveled extensively in the United States as well as throughout Europe, Asla, and South America.

Snow drought sets back Colorado ski industry

By United Press International

Colorado's ski industry, which attracted #197 million during the 1975-78 ski sesson, suffered 8 nearly 50 percent decline in business during the snow drought of last winter, officials report.

National Party: halfway through and still smiling By Alistair Carthew

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

> Wellington, New Zeeland Midway through its three-year term, the National Party government of New Zealand Is confident about its reelection prospects despite some unpopular aconomic measures that have cost it voter support.

Now, if the economy can show signs of righting fiself by next year, the voters likely will turn their altention to other issues. General elections are due in November, 1978.

The main indicators of National Party popu-

tt won and the other it lost.

Treditionally, by-elections here go egatnst the party in power, so the government had reason to be pleased with e eplit. As a result, it maintains e 55-to-32 edge over the opposition Labor Party in Parliament.

In the election that was lost, there was a 17 percent swing away from the government party, which if applied nationally would have meant serious trouble to Prime Minister Rob-

But this result came in an urban district that traditionally votes Labor end in which the population is feeling the pinch of rising prices and

trend, it was followed by the election that the Nationals won and in which the swing awey from the government was a modest 4 percent.

Then, too, there are some encouraging eigns in the aluggish economy here. Inflation, which was running at 15 percent a year ago, is down to 13.2 percent, Prime Mintater Muldoon hopes the infletion rate will be in single numbers before the general elections.

Mr. Muldoon pledged three years of uphill slogging when he took office in December, 1975. Given the opportunity of another three years - or more - in office, it seems sele to ssy he will have led New Zeoland out of the

lingering recession it has been in since 1974.

Still, the Prime Minister is not without his problems. Despite record overseas carnings from agricultural products last year, the country continued living beyond ite means - importing more than it exported. Farm income is expected to drop as much es 19 percent this year, and the government is reluctant to impose direct import controla because of the effect they would have on employment.

And last March 13,000 people left the country permanently, the highest-ever net migration total, and the government's policias are being blemed for it. Many of them were akilted tradesmen and professional people.

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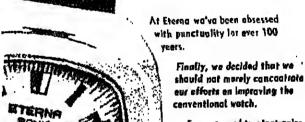
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tianity, he said, mere surface conditions do not

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of the times spiritually," Mr. Sleeper decisred,

"he might have been terribly discouraged. We

too must read the signs of the times correctly

and act from the standpoint of spiritual vi-

In addition to the annual election of the new

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Channell Wasson of St. Louis, Missouri, to be

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and of Bryan G. Pope of London, England, to

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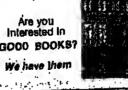


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The politics of demilitarizing the Indian Ocean

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington Perhaps the most imaginative of all the suggestions put by President Carter to the Kremlin is his proposal that the Indian Ocean should be "completely demilitarized," for if this comes off, then it could provide the model for other such agreements in other parts of the world.

The maval arms race, in combination with superpower spending on conventional arms generally, is far more expensive than the strategic arms race. The strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) agreements already provide etrict limits on the numbers of missiles, if not yet on their quality. But no limits of any kind exist on conventional arms.

The Kremlin's response to Mr. Carter's proposal has been for from enthusiastic, but at least Moscow and Washington have agreed to set up a joint working group to look into the is-

The Soviet Union has long been urging that the Indian Ocean be converted into n "zone of peace," and it feels somewhat hert that Mr. Carter should now be getting the credit for an idea from which Muscow has derived so much propaganda unleage in the past. If the President's proposal is an exercise in propaganda, as Moscow's certainly was, then the Kremila night have good reason for feeling upstaged. But if it is meant seriously, as it seems to be, lo judge from recent conversations with officials in Washington, then the Kremiln ought to be giving it more thought than it appears to be doing. U.S. words, deeds

One Soviet suspicion is that, regardless of Mr. Carter's public remarks, the United States is making every effort to expend its military presence in the Indian Ocean, "This," said one Moscow broadcast, "conflicts sharply with the White House statement" on demilitarization of the area.

The Pentagon, says a Tass commentary, is trying to build a chain of naval and air bases in the Indian Ocean, These "sinisar plans" would enable the United Stales to put curessure oo the countries concerned. They would also, it adds more significontry, give it access to the area's resources - "particularly

The remark is significant in the light of the recently rebased CIA study that foresees a shortage of oil in the Soviet Union. Soviet comments on other countries' motives have frequally revealed Moscow's own preoccupations.

Pierpone of navel units

The United States does not need a naval force in the Indian Ocean to give it access to oil - though it might need a naval presence there if the Soviet Union sought to interfere with mech access. The Soviet Union, however, which does not at present buy oil abroad, except for comparallyely small

future access to the oil fields. A Soviet naval force in the indian Ocean might then play an important role.

In either case, whether the Soviet Navy is there to interdict oil supplies to the West, or to guard future oil shipping lanes to Russia, or indeed to put pressure on some of the oil states to make their oil svailable, a naval arms race would be unavoidable. The Soviet Union has other legitimste defense interests in the area. The Soviet general staff, which has for many Jears been concerned about the possibility of war with China, knows that a Chinese Ihrust against the Trans-Siberia Railway could cut off the Soviet Far East from ceotral Russia, fesving the Indian Ocean as the main route for ship-borne supplies from the Black Sea to Vladivostok.

The United States has had a naval presence in the region, made up of three small ships, since the late 1940s. But in re-

Analysis

cent years this has been augmented by occasional visits by much stronger task forces, including aircraft carriers.

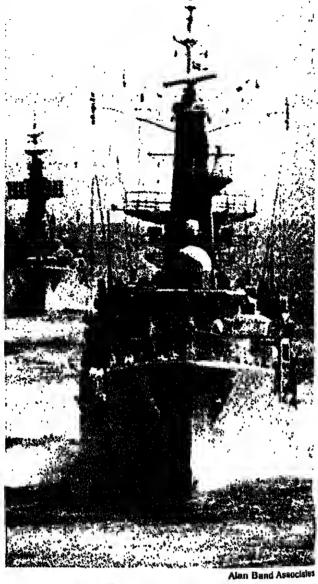
The Soviet Union, on the other hand, began to deploy its strips in the Indian Ocean in 1968. It now maintains there about 15 ships, of which five are usually surface warships, two are submarines, and the rest are support ships.

In the Soviet Union there was a hint of conflict when Mr. Brezhnev first proposed the mutual limitation of naval deployments in a speech he made in 1971, which specifically mentioned the Indian Ocean, But repeated prohing by U.S. diplomats elicited no substantive response.

When Admiral Gorshkov, the commander-in-chief of the attack on naval arms control agreements, it began to seem as If Mr. Brezhnev's initiative had been shot down hy the Navy. When General Ogarkov, deputy chief of the general staff, came out with a defense of the Brezhnev initiative, it looked as if the interservice rivalries familiar in other countries were beginning to come to the fore in the Soviet Union, General Ogarkov is now the chief of staff and, if he and Admirsl Gorshkov did differ on the subject, the Marshal - as be now is may find it less difficult to prevail over the admiral.

The Carter suministration is certainly not eager to embark on a naval race with the Soviet Union, but by the same token it is certain to match any Soviet buildup in the Indian Ocean. An agreement to limit the deployment of both U.S. and Soviet ships in the Indian Ocean might fall short of the "complete demilitarization" proposed by Presideot Carter, but It would be a

& 1977 Victor Zorza



Indian Ocean: a future 'zone of peace'?

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Realton III

one critical referance to the Soviet Union after anothar, Mr. Li used such words as "frenzied," "aggressive," "axpsnsionist," and "perverse"

Sino-Soviet relations: going down

Union appear to have reached their lowest His speach, delivered at the welcoming ban-In a speech that Western diplomats described as the harshest anti-Soviet attack they had heard here, Vice-Premler Ll Hsien-nien charged the Soviet Union Juna 6 with "hurling vidous slanders and curses at China."

Vice-Premier Li was reaponding in kind to he resumption last month of full-scale propaganda attacks on China by the Soviet Union after s long period of restrainl following the passing of Chairman Mao Tse-tung last September.

Verbal battles rage from Moscow and Peking

to describe Soviet foreign policy.

quet for visiting Sudanese President Jsafar al-Nimeiry, would have been sufficient to provoke a dozen walkouts hy Soviet-hloc diptomsts. However, all Soviet-bloc envoys hoycotted the banquet after the appearence in the morning June 6 of a People's Daily editorial welcoming Mr. Nimeiry and stracking the Soviat Union.

Some diplomsts here asw a vague, but ominous, warning that Chinese-Soviat relations could decline still further in a suggestion by Mr. Li thet the fundamental diffarences in principle between the Communist parties of

In a lengthy appeach that was studded with the two countries extend into the sphere of government-to-government relations.

"Delivering s diplomalic note, making public speeches, and publishing articles, it (the Soviet Union] rapidly abuses China for so-called dangerous adventurism and extends to state relations the diffcrences on matters of principle between the two sides." Mr. Lt was referring to a Soviet diplomatic

note, published May 26, secusing the Chinese press and leadership of "malicious slander" and "obvious fabrications" aimed at Moscow. Mr. Li said the Soviet Union "fsigned willingness to improve relationa with us" hut was

rebuffed. Therefore "It has now thrown sway its mask and revealed its true cofors by hurling vicious slanders and curses at China."

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The Vice-Premier -went out of his way to congrstulate Sudan for its recant ouster of Soviet military advissrs, calling the action "just

In Africa, Mr. LI charged, the Soviat Union tries "by hook or by crook" to subvert countries "or aven enginear outright military intervention against them."

"It organized mercenaries to intervene in Angola and invads Zaire and intensified its rivalry with the other superpower (the United States) in southern Africa and tha Red Sas

"This series of frenzied acts of aggression and expansion shows that social imperialism now has become a great menaco to the African and Arah peoplas."

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E. EL 3

Is the medium, not the message, the problem?



By Arthur Unger Television critic of The Christian Science Monitor

All or nothing at all - is that the new theme song af our television environment?

. Is the proper way to fight the unwanted effects of TV simply to eliminata TV itself, abiliterate it from the enviroomeot it is expropriating? Has the focus been wrong

While media-aware organizations have been struggling to improve television by decreasing violence, elimineting commercials, and improving the image of minority groups, should the concentration instead have been on annihilating TV completely?

That's how Nicholas Juhnson, chairman of the U.S. National Citizens Committee for Broadcasting and former bead of the Federal Communications Commission, interprets a recent book by Marie Winn, "The Ptug-In Drug," in the NCCB magazine Access. Mr. Johnson suggests that "what she [Miss Winn] argues with devastating persuasiveness is that whilever monumental harm may be coused by television's content, it is nothing enmpared with the much more serious consequences of watching anything on television." Mr. Johnson suggests that there might oven be cause for a massive study by the surgeon general or the National Institute of Mental Health.

19 400

THE STATE OF THE S

3

According to Miss Winn, "it is the parents for whom TV is an irresistible narcotic - not through their own viewing (although frequently this is the case) but at a remove, through their children, fanned nut in front of the receiver, strangely quiet. Surely there can ha no more insidious a drug than one thet you must administer to others in order to achieve an effect for yourself."

Without TV, parents would have to substitute hnurs of octual physical contact with their own children, baby-sitiora would be more difficult to attract, and recoveration in the home would have to revive."

But almost all psychologists tend to agree with Miss

How TV is changing our society

Winn'a premise that environmental experience affects mental development in measurable ways and that early experience is more influential than later experience. Thus, it seems inevitable that the TV experience, which takes up so many hours of e child's working day, must have some effect upon his mental development.

Clinical and educational psychologist Karen Graes, in privale practice in Londoo, cites e theory of hrain functioning that assumes there is a neutral resting state for the brain which has a biologic need to be stimulated.

"The hrain tends to move out of that rest state, actively seeks stimulation, and then operates on thet stimulatino, fitting it into what it already knowe. It sort of retests the new elimulation against its body of knowland the brain goes back to its resting state. With the developing child, the child has to move about in order to get the stimulation. So motor movement of the hody is learned by having to go out and work at finding stimu-

"Obviously, TV watching doesn't require that at all, The brain appears to be having its need for stimuletico gratified by what I would call e sort of pseudo-stimulation. For e small child in develop a sense of his own body in space he has to move thet body about. If he'e simply sitting and watching TV, not only is he deficient in stimulation, but he is deficient in motor development. With adults the effect is not so detrimental, but it would

Psychologist Grans limist that "TV is a dirty tries to play on children, because there is an inborn mechanism to be stimulated and in the course of being stimulated, a learn by the passive experience of TV."

"TV gives everyone instant and indiscriminals information," easy Neil Postman, professor of media ecological neighbor of the time you at Now York University. "Peopla are gelling so media ecological neighbor of the time you at Now York University. "Peopla are gelling so media ecological neighbor of the time you at Now York University." at Now York University. "People are getting over information they are experiencing an information over Mickey Mouse hits Minule Mouse just information they are experiencing an information of the latest Minde Mouse just load and just can't process it," the professor told IV host Steve Scheuer recently. "Instead of imilating IV diction? "There is no more addiction to telemethods, our schools should be teaching kids how to promethods, our schools should be teaching kids how to promethods."

Another in it.

Says Dr. Richard Palmer, president of the American Says Dr. Richard Palmer, president of the

politie the air. In my opinion TV may be crowned

more serious problem of air pollution. Maisball McLil-So what do we do about it? Long ago, Maisball weblually han warned that the censorship-minded would eventually conclude that there is nothing to do but suppress lele

Tony Schwartz, author of "The Responsive Chart," insists that "our society must not pay too much aller tion to the research being done today because it as been focused on percentage of the line affects of rebeen focused on perception rather than the effects of reception. . . If we would study the effects of TV, we would study the effects of TV, we would study the effects of TV, we would be the study the effects of TV. ception. . . If we would study the effects would have a clear idea of what the contact has its lambly interest with it. I think people After all, it is the content, not the intent, which has the

"Study changes in our society that have come abo What does he suggest we do?

curiosity drive. You don't learn the things you need to take and TV. Examine religion: So many Latin he now in the native tongue; supermarkets I we m electric-age development, for example.

then TV addiction is realized by the "victim,"

Withdrawal from life?

Research teams have discovered that TV may institute an attitude of passive withdrawal from direct is an attitude of passive withdrawal from direct is beriling families.

Beriling families.

speed to go in for many alternative diverhen beir viewing. They came to realize their de-To TV and were not too much bothered by that

delical members of the television commuto disregard the ominous acceptance of the tohe TV environment and etill think of TV in tra-1478 lerms.

of the idee of TV addiction. respond very well to the term addiction be-

tembly interested in certain programs and go bis certain things. It all depends upon how The what we have to offer. I don't think they are going to give up what they do normally. I don't think that people in this country will be sitting around fur five or six hours every night doing nothing but watching lele-

Does Mr. Paley believe that TV is in its infancy, that what we have today will someday be considered a narrow form of a much broader entity?

"I think everything is in its infancy. This is an evolving world and things don't stand still - they change. Newspapers won't be the same 20 or 30 years from today and they're not the same today as they were 30 years before. So, always in life, there are changes taking place. But to predict now as to what forms television will take 20, 30, 40 years from now is very difficult."

"We respond quickly"

"We respond very quickly and very effectively to what the public wants and what it needs," Mr. Paley goes on. "There are certain limits, of course, because we have to maintain certain standards. So the public will be the determining factor in what kind of television we'il be giving the public."

Some TV executives are beginning to advocate less rattier than more TV viewing. Only recently in London. Lord Bernstein, top man at Granada TV, told hi holders: "Indiscriminate viawing debases people's television appetite and is not good for the medium. I urge them to switch off if the program is not good enough."

And in New York, "Plug-In-Drug" author Marie Winn conducted an experiment in which schoolchildren were asked to participate in a "Nn TV Week" to discover what it is like to live without television. Results were mixed and inconclusive, since the "experiment" doteriorated into a TV event itself, with widespread television coverage of what appeared to be an obvious promotion for the book. Thus, TV research became TV itself.

Traditionalisis insist that all we have to do is grapple with the problem of TV pollution just as we fight air pol-lution. Since we cannot stall off the supply of air compictely, we must carefully control what we allow to pol-

late it by fighting, piecemeal if necessary, for what we as individuals consider valid content.

But at the same time, we must not abdicate our role as controller of the TV dial. We can limit the number of hours per day we watch, place the set in inconvenient locations, demand consoles with doors to shut out that alldevouring eye, exclude the set from the home completely, carefully review the day's programming, and se-lect programs in accord with personal standards. Most important for family viewing, we can try to be present with the family in front of the set so that attitudes and reactions can be discussed, shared, and resolved.

And we can encourage researchers to stop fig-eratively lifting up the bood of the car to check for the effect of the automobile on society and instead look to the highways, the towas, the changes in social structure that came about because of the development of the car. One thing we do know: Despite the reality-fantasy

confusion that plagues heavy TV viewers and seems to have affected our whole society, there is very little that we are going to be able to do to stop it altogether. Chances are that, by the time adequate research has

been completed on the effects of the television environment on our society as well as on individuals, television Do we sit there watching, enjoying, sneering, protest-

ing, researching, and in the long run, accepting a majority of what is offered to us?

Yes. Unless one is willing to ban television from one's home. But then one must face the problems of surviving in a TV-less home in the midst of a universal TV envi-

Either way there is a fantasy-reality conflict that only time can resolve

Is TV changing your life? Yes! For better or for worse? Ask that question again in about 50 years.

Section of two tribeles

ALASKA

planations for evidence to the commission's

possession of extensive cost overruns and man-

agement problems on the trans-Alaska pipeline

In a prepared atatement, Mr. Lenzner sald

the subpoenas were issued after Alyeska re-

fused to make available its chief executive offl-

Mr. Lenzner axid the commission had re-

mested the interviews in order to obtain ex-

· There was an absence of incentives for

· There may have been duplication in man-

· Management did not effectively utilize la-

· There was unnecessary detay in eetablish-

ing effective internal control systems in the

areas of equipment, labor, materials, and ac-

According to assistant special counsel Terry

Bird; lawyers concluded Alyeska and its owner

oil companies - by denying the commission

request - would deprive the state pipeline

commission, the public, and the state of cru-

Construction began and continued

an effective cost-control mechanism.

contractors to cut costs on the project.

agement structure and responsibility.

cers, including Mr. Patton.

bor and equipment.

cial revenue.

planations for indications that:

home

*Questions first: oil to follow

still, the major burdle between the crossover from construction to operations of tha \$7.7-billion trans-Alaskan pipeline is a mountain of paperwork and a sea of legal charges.

The flow will atart when an operator pushea a single bution at Pump Station 1, 12 milea south of the Prudhoe Bay oil field.

In the final phase, already begun, nilrogen is being pumped into the first 18 miles of the pipeline. Until June 20, the inert gas will be held back by a closed valve. (Tha gas is a safety device to insure oxygen is removed from the pipeline ahead of the oil to eliminate possible explosions.)

At start-up, when the valve is opened, the gas - under tremendous pressure - will expand to fill an 85-mile stretch of line. And the first trickle of bot oil, then t40 degrees F., will begin to move.

Between the gas and the oil, Alyeska will launch a barrier called a "pig" - a metal device - eight feet long, four feet in diameter which will be pushed by the hot oil far the antire 800 miles. Insida tha pipe, tha "pig" will reveal its locotion by bumping and scraping the lining. Outside a tracking team, equipped with car phones, will walk alongside the entire route, listening for thumps and electronic pings to ensure that the oll flow is on course, checking for leaks, thermal airess, and movement of the pipe as it changes shape in the bot oil. Helicopters will monitor the ground crewe.

As the oil moves down the line, the pipe will warm and expand: 30 to 45 days ister, the biss of venting mitrogen will announce the arrivat of the oil - then approximately 30 degrees - at Valdez, Alaska.

Large consortium

As the countdown proceeds:

Top-level officials for Alyeska - the consortium of eight oil companies building the line from this, the nation's largest known oil field are playing industrial war games at random locations along the 800-mile route.

· There have been audits, subpoense, charges, and countercharges between pipeline administrators, state officials, and federal

· Crucial questions concerning the consumer price of North Slope crude oll have not been resolved.

Despito all of this. D-day for the start of the oil flow from the Prudhoe Bay oil fields to the southern shipping terminal in Valdez - originally set for mid-July - has been pushed forward to June 20.

even during Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee.

There was a politically serious republican

movement in Britain then. Thece is none now.

Britain today is in the economic doldrums.

Its military power has declined drastically

within a single generation. Its Empire has

been liquidated. Its imperial nod can no longer

shake kingdoms to far corners of the globe.

And yel 35 heads of government are delighted

to come to London to be seen together and

with the Queen. Every one of them will be car-

rying home a photograph takan at Buckingham

Alveska officials to meet n federal requeal for 60-day notice before the start of nil flow - "oll to" as it is called bere. But as June 20 comes closer, Alyeska is pressing to meet the dead-

"We're in the ultra-crunch point of the project right now," says Alyeska chairman and chief executiva officer Edwin L. Patton, interviewed in his Anchorage office. "The most sensitive part of this project is the period in which you're wrapping up construction and getting ready to start up."

Latest indication of aerious problems include: (I) a previously unpublicized court battle over pipeline corrosion protection; (2) issuance of subpoenas requiring Alyeska's top management team to appoar before the state regulatory Pipeline Commission to answer charges of apparent mismanagement and coat overruns: (3) announcement that Washington, D.C., isweers hired by the state of Alaska are about to file protests with the federal Interstate Commerce Commission challenging tariff rates now being filed by the nwners of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline.

The subpoenas, according to knowledgeable sourcea, could mark the start of another round of court battles between Alyeska and the state Pipeline Commission over the commission's tovestigation into the cost of the otpeline.

Demands challenged

Alyeska chairman Patton told the Monitor his consortium has refused to cooperate with the commission only when its demands have become unreasonable. "The real problem." be sald "is that no matter how we atlempt to cooperate with the Pipeline Commission they always ask for more than we can physically do."

The commission is investigating the cost of building the pipeline because construction costs are directly related to the amount of state oil revenue - and the consumer cost of North Slove crude. The higher the construction cost, the lower the state revenue.

In interviews, the Commission's laywers most of whom were previously employed as counsel for the Senate Watergate investigation committee - indicated for the first time that they have evidence indicating unnecessary cost overruns and management problems on the ambitious and unprecedented pipeline project.

Terry F. Lenzner, special counsel to the Pipeline Commission, charged that Alyeska and the nwner companies "have again breached an understanding with the commission and obstructed efforts to obtain ex-

Never has the British monarchy been seen most monarchies today have more freedom

having done so.

to he so popular as it was this past week - not and lead happier lives than do many more

raiace with the Queen. And that photograph to go. None was held back by force of arms.

*Britain's double triumph: Commonwealth and Queen

people living in countries which presumably

marched ahead by getting rid of their old mon-

archies. Even one country, Spain, has revived

tts dormant monarchy - and is better off for

The survival of the Commonwealth is per-

haps even more remarkable than the popu-

larity of the British monarchy. Why do all

these countries which chose political indepen-

dence from Britain cling to association with

Britain now? Partly it is because they ware

allowed to go when they thought they wanted

Responding to these charges, Mr. Patter Sald: "After Mr. Lenzner builds his first name." pipeline project, he might be qualified to me ment on that" The hearings are closed to the public An

port will be issued islar this menth. Other problems include:

• Corrosion. The entire length of the pipe line already has been recoated in an effort in lessen damaging corrosion, after the company building the line decided the initial coaling to inadequate, according to new reports in the Los Angelea Times.

As a result, Alyeska has quietly suel in nesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. (38) mi Texas company - Surfect, Inc. Since the complicated and costly round of claim at counterclaims reportedly has developed to chorage Superior Court. Damage awarts a expected to total more than \$20 million.

Northern Lights effect

Corrosion on the pipeline is intensified by the presence of electric charges in the air m duced at least in part by the presence of its Aurora Borealis. Pipelines are coaled to be late the steel from surrounding moisture and minimize the corrosion process. As size me tacts moisture, it generates an electrical for that apparently eats into the pipeline and eres tually could result to leaks.

On the trans-Alaska pipeline, selection of the proper coating was particularly important be cause the line is a hot oil line (ranging to lenneratures from 140 to 30 degrees) and runks through permanent frozen ground.

· Dispute over an acceptable oil-spill costs gency plan. Since last August, when Airela first submitted a battle plan to combit of spills, the federal and state agencies in which in the decision have been conducting meeting. exchanging critiques, and truining out field & talls of a policy agreement.

The first draft was rejected. Now, with starup less than a week away, all three agencial say they are close to agreement.

The plans are specific with assigned hand on 24-hour call and under a military in their of command. A major test came on house Day, when Alyeska ran its first surprise of spill drill - which was answered in only if

Last-minute preparations for the pipens have included hydrostatic testing of the entire "This significant difference," said Mr. Lenzper, "could result in an ICC determination length of the line. And recently the "golden that could substantially reduce the state's anweld" was made, sealing shut the entire ticipated revenues throughout the life of the mile ribbon of stainless steel

Weymouth, Massachnsetts Once, to the surprise of several friends at a few interested relatives, t grew a sabstantial crop of tomatoes and some pretty good-looking carnations without the ben of any soil at all. They were grown in hoxes filled with sterile, coarse builder's

Solless culture, or hydroponics (derived had the Hanging Gardens of Bahylon.

The Hanging Gardens (terraced gardens, in fact) were filled with gravel through which the naturally fertile Euphrates Myer water was numped. The plants, if the chroniclers of Nebuchadnezzar tl ond the Babylonian Empire are to he believed, mew very well in this hydroponic system.

The key to hydroponic success, of course, is the complete fertilizer. Most standard garden fertilizers contain those narients - nilrogen, phosporous, and pofore investing in such labor-saving equip-

are nonetheless vital io good growth. tn recent years several brands of hydroponic chemical fertilizers have come onto the markel to meet the home gardener's needs.

Automated systems

Available now are several brands of fully automated hydroponic systems for the home which virtually climinate all garden work beyond sowing, harvesting, and the periodle changing of the nutrient solution.

tassium - needed in bulk by the plants but

not the several micro-nutrients taken up

by plants in minuscule amounts but which

But they are expensive. And if the iden interests you it might be advisable lirst to experiment a little, as I dad, with a few discarded boxea and a buckat or two be-

Filled with

coarse sand

OR SLICE UP YOUR

FAVORITE OILDRUM /

(and/or

Nutrient solution

Fill the boxes with coarse sand, sawdust, or a mixture of both. Drill a drainage hote at one end of the box and filt it fractionally in that direction, Dampen the sand with plain water and sow the seeds or sel out the plants (if setting out seedlings first soak the soil and gently wash it from off the roots).

Now apply the nutrient solution slowly until the growing medium is soaked. If the nutrient solution is not organic, nvoid, if possible, splasting the plants which might be hurned by the sait solution. Now place n bucket or some other receptacle under the drainage hole to ealed the solution.

I would apply the mitrient solution to the beds in the morning and again each oftermont when I termined term the office. Each morning I would add enough water

to the drained solution in the bucket to bring it up to the original volume.

A new batch of solution would be made up every two weeks and the old solution that remained would be fed to plants in the conventional garden.

Most of the automated systems irrigate the hydroponic beds from the bottom up. Aqua-Ponics, an Anaheim, California, company, recommends that the timer be set for three irrigations a day - early morning, late marning, and mid-afternoon. The beauty of these systems, says Mrs. Pamela Taylor of Aqua-Ponics, is that "you don't have to be home to feed the growing plants. The timer does it for you." You can even go away on vacation" without needing a "garden-sitter."

In a sense, says Mrs. Taylor, these "hydroponic systams provide 'room service' to the plants - three meals a day are brought right to the roots which dn not need to spread out to search of nutrients." This is one reason planting can be much closer than is generally the case in conventional gardening.

Organic solutions

Meanwhile, organic solutions made their hydroponic debut in a governmentfunded, rooftop gardening project in Montreal, Canada, last year. Successfut crops of lettuce and tomatoes were grown in a sterile mix of perlite and vermiculte using a solution made up of the teaspoons of fish emulsion, 11/2 teaspoons of liquid seawccd, and I teaspoon of bloodmeal to each galion of water. In the Canndian experiments the hydroponically grown crops outproduced the soil-grown control crops. Tomate production was up by one-third.

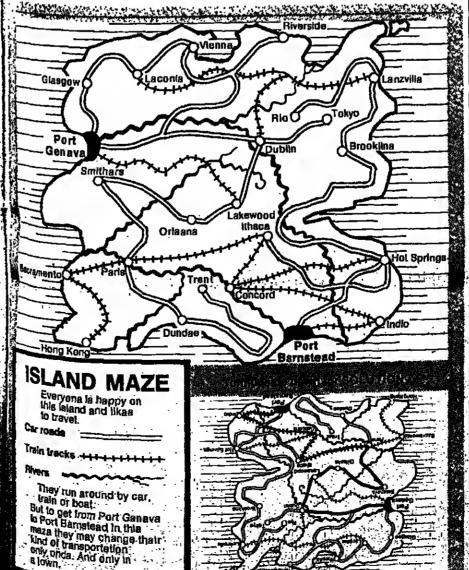
The Canadians consider this to he a hasic solution which could be amended depending on the needs of Individual erros Cabbage, inclustance, benefits from calclum so the blending of eggshells into the solution would prove beneficial.

Another option would be to use a "tea" made from high-quality compost.

Raising plants on liquid diet By Peter Tonge

The trick, if such it can be called, was to leed the plants a complete nutrient sowilon - a balanced fertilizer which also heladed the trace elements, or micro-outrients as they are sometimes called. later t grew strawberries of outstanding favor to pure sawdust using the same feeding method.

from the Greek words meaning "working water"), bas begun to gain in poputarity among home gardenera in recent years. But it is far from a recently discovered technique. The English were experimenting with hydroponics 300 years ago; and some 2,000 years before that we



Dandelions for epicures

By Priscilla Hastings Duan Special to

The Christian Science Manitor In some parts of the world, the dandellon is an epicureao delight. In others, it is considered

The first thing to remember about wild dandelions is that they must be picked before they biossom or they will be tough and hitter. The next requirement is that they must be maticulously clean. You will need sevaral rinsings to free all the sand.

Chopped, cooked dandellon greens and minced scallions are great by themselves with a French dressing or to top a mixed green saled. They go well with tomatoes, too.

A Greek friend who is a chef advises getting your fresh dandelion leaves into the pot as soon as possible; "Before sundown of the picking." Also remember that the leftover broth, no matter how little, is called the elixir of spring. Some say this "pot liquor" is the best cooks them.

For 1 pound of wild greens use a quart nf salted water. For domestic or market greens use 1 cup of water. Cover, bull rapidly until tender, 5 or 10 minutes, then drain. The Grocks pass the cruet of clive oil, spices and pungent, fresh lemon. Other seasonings for bolled greens include

minced, sautéed onion, chili sauce, bottled horseradish, vinegar, chopped cooked beets or chopped chives. Buttered dandellon greens are Many people cook all greens, such as apin-

ach, turnip greens, Swiss chard, kale, beet tops, and others with no water except drops that cling to the leaves after washing. Here'e how to do it with dandellon greens.

Dandellon Greens

nove any discolored or badly broken leaves. Wash greens thoroughly, using slightly warm water at first. Out off roots and any tough stems and wash again, lifting the greens

out of water to allow sand to settle in the pan. Sprinkle with sait.

Cook, covered tightly, until limp and just barely tender, in a steamer, or in a large, heavy pot, about 5 minutes. Drain, chop fine, or cut through a few times. Season with butter, pepper, and salt.

You may also top with chopped, hard-cooked egg, sliced or whole mushrooms, or slivered, teasted almosds.

Our Southern friends and old-tima New Englanders cook their dandelion greens with a piece of salt pork and season tham with vinegar and pepper.

A tampting and rather different way to serve dandalion greens is creamed, using sour cream. Known as Rohrsalat in Saurem Rahm, this is a specialty in Vienna where the greena are hailed with great enthusiasm in early

Creamed Dandellon Greens 2 pounds dandelion greens

Salt and pepper to taste

Sweet paprika If you wish a mild flavor, you may hianch

the greens by plunging in boiling water and re-moving after 1 or 2 minutes, then cook as tollows. In a generous-sixed, heavy pet, bring 1/4 cup water to boll. Add cleaned greens, cook for 10 minutes. Drain and chop.

. Heat sour cream slowly on low heat. Add greens, Bring almost to boiling, but do not boll.

Reader's recipe

Shortbread

2 cups of plain flour 2 tsbiespoons of powdered sugar 1 tablespoon of corollour

Sift finur, sugar, cornilbur (cornstarch). Mix thoroughly and knead well. Put in tin, prick

6 minces butter and a fow drops of vanilla

with fork, bake 350 degrees for 30 minutes. - L. H. E. Pearce, Birmingham II

10 -C

will be a cherished memente throughout ca- The British Empire was liquidated without It is merely a fact that people living under (though there was much shed in subsequent in-

From page 1

From page 1

★Basque separatists

A normally well-informed columnist for the Madrid newspaper informaciones, Abel Fernandez, reported that "high intelligence services" do not rule out major attacks in the Basque country on June 15. The aim would be ETA's purely military wing, meanwhile, had to promote a "revolutionary climate" and to never let up on its strategy of violence. prod the military late intervening. He said in ... Thus, Frime Minister Adolfo Suarez is enter-telligence services feared o political assessmenting on a delicate pre-alectico period. If he is

sing its heels on the amnesty issue. These two factors caused some members of ETA's military-political wing, who earlier had renounced violence, to resume "the armed struggle."

tengence services force o pour can assassination at the time of the elections. Same observed seem to be too tolerant (or soft) the attitudes ers also fear harsh action against a leading of the military and their divided could harden. Basque industrialist held hostage by the ETA. But it he cracks down too hard he might not the Basque problem was aggravated by populy alterate this test but set in motion a new five clashes with demonstrators a few weeks spiral of vidence—which also would test intillage, and by charges the government was diag.

last really to fight their way out from under Add that wherever Britain once ruled some

thing was given which continues to be valued today. Usually it has been a system of equal justice before the law. Alwaya there is left over at least the memory of a nonpolitical police force and the memory of n parliamentary political system responsive to the wishes of the

So this past week London was the scena of a remarkable tribute to the success of the Royal House of Windsor in doing its job to the satisfaction of the British people and to the admiration of the British people and to the admirations who flocked to London over the partition of the provider of the partition of th bloodshed between British and local peoples tion of much of the world. And it was also the week. After all, no one know her in the method in substitute in substitute in substitute in substitute. scene of a homecoming for the people of many procession better than de the British.

ternal civil strife). The Americans were tha hues and faiths who still cling to something that culture which the word Brilish counts and which still finds its heart and center the the lower reaches of the River Thames.

Edward R. Murrow called the Thamer 1 niver of liquid history. That history concers not just the people who inhabit the British is lands. So many have gone out from there to be corners of the world and carried will the fond memories of the sights and sounds of lar don, and also of the standards which still less something to do with whether a people think & themselves as being civilized.

There were a lot of American

Egypt haiis Podgorny ouster

President Sadat has welcomed the Kremlin's action in removing Nuclai Policies from the rating Polithers.

He accessed the Soviet leader of having insulted the Egyptian Army, or hank Gol. The official Middle East Naws Agency quoted Mr. Sadat ms saying the from payer. the Saviet leaders discovered the reality of this man and removed him from payel Speaking to men of the Third Army during a visit to Suez, the Egyption leader side be had refused a request by Mr. Pedgeray to come to Egypt four months before the October, 1971, war between Inner to Egypt four months before the

October, 1971; war between Israel and the Arab states.
"I said I am not ready to receive a man who detained the Bgyption Army is Arab forces," the agency quoted President Sadat as saying. "I will not receive him on Egyptian soil, whatever the case may be year be vicis themselves have realized what sort of man be is."

financial

French Left won't win, Premier predicts

Barre upholds policy for economic health

By Philip W. Whiteomb Special correspondent of The Christlan Science Monitor

In the legislative elections next March, Fracco will rejact the Socialist-Communist "Common Program for Government." French foreign trede is moving steadily toward equilibrium in 1980. The dollar valua of the franc will be maintained.

Raymond Barre, French Premier, Minister of Finance, economist, and counselor for 17 years to both the French Government and the European Economic Community, makea thesa affirmations in an interview with the Monitor.

The Premier's declarations came after fresh aflacks by Georges Marchais, Communist Party chairman, speaking at a huge popular rally, and by Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand, during a tolovision debata with Mr.

"The government's economic policy," Mr. Barre held, "Is based solidly on the reelization that in order to re-establish the conditions of strong growth, to return to full employment, and to progress in social justice and in general well-being, it is indispensable that the wellbeing of our business entarprises be re-established. They can neither invest nor offer naw employment while their financial situation is

Concerning tha two linked factors of exportimport equilibrium and the stability of the franc, Mr. Barre commonted:

"In strictly aconomic matters the principal problem today, the key to other problems, is that of current payments. France has practically no oil, and limited mineral resources. And for an antire century preceding the formation of the European Economic Community French industry and commerce had become accustomed to e projectionism that has now

"Yet with only 20 years of experianca in open competition we now export e fifth of our national productioo, and our motorcar menufacturers even export over balf. We are the world'a fourth largest exporter.

"I need not repeel what the whole world knows, that quadrupling the cost of oti, and multiplying the costs of other necessary imports in even greater proportions, brought



Prime Minister Raymond Barra

about today's situation. The essential fact is that the results already obtained and the practical steps now being taken will leed, if we continue as at present, to the re-establishmant of trade equilibrium in 1980." be said.

Mr. Barre expisined that recent business prospecting tours of André Rossi. Minister for Exports, in Sweden and In the United States are merely steps toward an export drive.

"By direct approach to the actual heads of business who could export but don't, or who make only minor efforts, the 1,400 French businessea that now do 80 percent of our exports will be increased to several thousand, and the total of our exports in proportion."

"Consider the actual exchange rates," Mr. Barre said in speaking of the other essaotlal factor, the franc, "Though it's true that from 1914 to 1958 the disastrous effects of two wars and several world economic crisea led to repeated franc devaluations, just consider the performance of the franc since 1958, when the present regime was established. The 1958 rate was 4.937 francs for e dallar. Todey's rate was 4.954, and this was not a rate set by any government, but the tree rate on tha exchange

As to the much debeted problem of whether the franc is being supported on the exchenge markets by Euromoney loans in favor of French nationalized end private entarprises, and by foreign purchases of Freech property and businesses, Mr. Barre pointed out that the French atata itself is oot involved.

"We heve not borrowed on foreign markete and we have not used our possible drawings on the international Monetary Fund," he pointed out. "French loans to foreign countries or firms to facilitale the purchase of French equipment have been so large that our foreign debit is not over \$3 billion, an unimportant amount in view of the fact that our present forelgn exchange reserves total about \$18.5 bll-

To back his view that French export capabililles are stronger, Mr. Barre recalled that in 1952 wall over 40 percent of all French exports still went to the "franc Zona," the former French empire. Today auch exports form only 5 percent of the French total.

Many French public figures and com-mentatora have volced doubt that a professor of economics could understand the intricacles of French politica. Some have declared that Mr. Barre could not possibly lead the governmeet fight against the Socialisi-Communist front, a fight in which defeat would give France its 19th regima (ranging from absolute monarchy to uncontrolled revolution) since

This issue prompted three questions put lo the Prime Minister: (I) Wby has France changed regimes so often? (2) Why did the leftists win about two-lhirda of French cities of more than 30,000 population in the recent municipal elections? (3) Who will win the crucisl egislative elections of cext March?

"The French temperament naturally tends to resist any established order, whetever it is," he said. "It tends to seek extreme solutions, and intellectually perfect plans rather Iben practical ooes adapted to things as they are.

"It was to preserve France from the dangerous results of this tandency that the present system was devised by Geoeral de Gaulle. It is a regime of authority, durability, ensuring institutional stability while resting solidly on popular approval. (t is the present government structure that justified the hope that the series of changes of regime is now at an end. The President holds the supreme authority and he appoints the government. Yet the government itself is responsible to Parliement for all that it does. And the Parliament is alected by the people of France," he pointed out.

And as to the elections of 1978: "The Socialist-Communist program will be refused."

"My fellow clitzens may leck economic training," said Raymond Barre, "but they do

Bahamas: new law taxes foreign-owned property

By Nicki Kelly Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Naaaau, Babamas A discriminatory property tax law introduced by the Bahamea Govemment now requires foreigners to declare their real estate investments throughout the islands or face a \$3,000 fina.

The government has denied, however, that nonrealdents who fatied to meel the March 31 deadline risk beving their properties confisceted. "There is no intention whatever of seizing anyone's property or putting any developer out of business," saya Revenua Sacretary J. Rizpeh

Mr. Lowe admits nonethetess that the new legislation caught many by surprise. Itc says the government is prepered to be lenlent, depending on the circumstances.

Under the law foreign investors and companies having more than 60 and undeveloped property holdings, while Bahamlana are taxed only for improved property in the capital island of New Providence.

The lax itself - 0.5 percent on the first \$20,000 of assessed value, 1

Foreign exchange cross-rates By reading across the table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank toroign exchange retee, one can find the value of the ma-jor currencies in the netional currencies of each of the following financial centers. These retee do not take into account bank

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percent oo the next \$30,000 and 1.5 percent on snything over \$50,000 - is one of the lowest in the world.

However, real eatste brokera contend that the oet effect will be to further depress resort davelopment in the Islanda, as did e similar regulation that last year doubled the stamp tax for foreigners meking

Says Geoffrey Brown, a leading Nassau land broker: "Theae people invested in the Bahamas because they were told they wouldn't have to pay taxes. Now they feel they have been let down." Even though expropriation la unitkely, Prime Miniater Lynden Piodi-

ing'a government is not heppy that foreigners hold so much of the country's prima acreage without any prospect of davalopment.

They bought, he says, "because the salesmen told them they could reap huge sums on resale."

Bahamian real estate, like that in the Carlbbean and other resort reciated rapidly during the 1950s, fueled largely by specule tive land buying in the outer Islanda.

American property developers who bought up large tracts cheaply from the local inhebitants, carved them into subdivisions for resale to thousands of Americans, Canadians, and Europeans hoping for e quick return on their investment.

Except for a few notable cases, little aubetantial development hea resuited from these purchases.

Part of the problem, in addition to the market's general recession, is investor uncertainty over the restrictive immigration policies pursuad

since 1969 by Pindling's Progressive Liberal Party govarnment. In other instances promotars exploited loose lend development regulations to evade responsibility for providing necessary utilities.

Although tougher requirements by the Pludling government have since eliminated such chuses, the investment for road improvement, power and water for these older subdivisions must now be mat by the Bahamian taxpayer, Prime Minister Pindling points out.

He considers this unfair. "When we have put in the improvements in all these islands, then some fellow who bought a lot for \$3,000 come back, sells it for \$10,000, and takes the \$10,000 back with him," he says. The government expects the tax on non-Bahamieh owned property to produce at least \$1.25 million this year. It will also disclose for the first time just who owns property in the country

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people/places/things

Guernica: a day remembered. a day forgotten

Guernico... an experimental horror. Winstoo Churchill

> By Jeffrey Robinsoo The Christlan Science Monitor

Guernice, Spain laski Garay and his wife, Blanca, owned a sationery store not far from the new marketplace They lived in a modern block of flets toward the south end of the city. They knew everrone, and everyone liked them. And everyone knew that Inaki liked to talk about the past, about his memories of the ugliest day in the torn's history: April 26, 1937 – the day the German Condor Legion bombed Guernica.

Geralca lies in a quiet velley a few milcs toland from the port of Bermeo. Nothing much happens in the fown. There are shops, like the me inski and Blanca owned. There are apartment houses like the one where Inaki and Blanca lived. There ere schools and garages un supermarkets and churchea.

There are parking meters along the streete and oak trees everywhere - the oak tree being the symbol of the Besques' atruggle for freeom. There are pelota matches and football maiches and men who stand around barbershops taking about last week's match. There are people who remember the bombing, and people who say thay would rather forget all

"I was in my early teens," Mr. Garey realled "It was e Monday, e market day. shools were closed and there was music in the streets. The Civil War had not been going sed for the Basques, but the front had been sopped some miles from Guernica and for the ant time in many weeks, there were very few uniforms in the city."

The weekly market attracted farmers from throgout Vizceye province. "Sometime around 4:30 p.m. we all sow a plane coming in non he sea. It was a German plane - a Heinld ll it came in low end eveyone wetched it because we had no idea whal e Germen plene we had just seen."

d trows seemed distinctly ludicrous.

Amarican lourists.

part of the country.

4 and cloth disbursed.

fir first contacts with the outside world.

d all maintein their own way of life.

Special to The Christien Science Monitor

and age of ever more destructive warfers, racent reports from

Tile of Pygmy betisilons holding Ketsngan rebela et bay with bows

Pignies still use bows and arrows, but thair function is for hunting

the in the forest, not for fighting wers. They ere a cohesiva group,

Amartially disciplined they are not. Select a leeder from a group of

Pinks, give him rank and authority, end he le likaly to find himsalf

The Pygmles' real concarn is not fighting wers, but presarving their

on tende and happy way of life, based on hunting and gathering in

be lived, their original home. In the context of a modern world this

a meant that thay must be able to edept to any situation thet intrudes

the best world - whether it be the eppearence of the Zalrian Army,

No he rebellions enything new to the Pygmies. During my field for the Bambuti Pygmiea, I lagraed that they bad been drewn to be supported to over

biothe Simba rebellion of the lete 1960s, which ettampted to ovar

tole were conflicting. The resident Pygmies were accounted

and loe. After I got to know them myself, I discovered they bed

in leither rebels nor government allies. They had switched sides ac-

If you ask Pysmice ebout such things they only shrug their shoulders.

a absorbed or lost in the process, but others curvived to the present,

wherever egricultural tribes heve established relationships

Vimles, they seem to dismiss them as primitive forest people.

by important to all African agricultural people, and those that by important to all African agricultural people, and those that they have an almost supernatural kin-

the Pygnies are more complicated. Spiritual and ritual ties to the

the in the more humid, wooded zones of Central Africe.

Zarian President Mobutu Sees Seko's authority in the north

Ports of local agricultural tribes end government officials on







It was strange. We were all confused. Nobody seemed to know what was hannening.

Plesseo's 'Guernica' (above) did not allow the world to forget the Garman bombing of the Basque town on April 26, 1937. Today the town hall (right) has been rebuilt, but old Civil War

"The plane swung around and made another low pass over the city, dropping another bomb. I think there might have been one more bomb belore it went away. After a tew minutes, the all-clear sounded. There was very little damage done, so everyone came back to the mar-ket. We gethered up the enimels that had broken loose and stood there telking about what

Laire Pygmies: friends of the forest

The market was still lifled with people 15 at all except to see how ellective air power "This time they were in groups of three, And ihis time they not only bombed, they also strated the streets with their guns," Mr. Garay recalled "There was a panic in the market. There was no escaping the planes. It went on until 7:30 p.m. or so.

"The devastation was incredible. Thousands of lives were lost. Franco had called in the Luftwaffe to exterminate us, and for no reeson

minutes later when more aircraft arrived. could be. It was a proctice run for the Second World War. I lost some of my fomily in that attack. I could never lorget it. I could never keep quict about it." Not everyone here feels the way Mr. Garav

> does. For years the Spanish Government insisted the attack never fook place. Then it claimed the aircraft ware Republicao. Today It concedes that the planes might have been German but that the bombing took place without

General Franco's knowledge. "I don't know what happened," seys a Spanish government official. "Tragedies are beat forgotten." A woman whose husband was killed in the raid 40 years ago ahakes her head. "I didn't aee the planes, I don't know what markings they carried." An older resident of the city explains: "The bombing of Guernica la a tsboo subject here, even now.

Another resident aays, "There heve been many books writtan, ao there are many different versions of what happened. But if those books were published in Spain, they are llea."

A local priest simply says, "You must see Picasso's painting about Guernica. That's the way it was. It's all there." Mr. Garay says the only thing missing from Picasao's masterpiece "is the fect that there was no reason et all for the bombing. It was a totally senseless and cold-blooded act of murder."

Mr. Garay spoke French, and because he couldn't be as outspoken in Spein as he would have liked to be, he sometimes eppeared on French television or gave his account of the bombing to French newspapers. The people in the Spanish government who preferred that the subject not be discussed know that he was

Yesterday the city was quiet. Thare were memorial services to commamorate the anniversary of the ettack. But there is tension in the Basque country, tension that is mounting because the Basque fight for freedom contin-

Even now that General Franco is gone, the government has not done much to encourage Basque freedoms. There is the Basque Language Academy — a nonpolitical concassion that aims to save a nearly extinct language. And there is the Besque Meeting House, now a museum for a nearly extinct culture.

But there is little else. And this year again, there is even less. Inski and Blanca Garay are gone. For reasons that are still not perfectly cisar, and are unlikely ever to be, the submachine-gun-toling Guardia Civil raided the Garay's apartment before dawn on May 16, 1975. The guards smashed down the front door and within seconds, Inaki and Blanca were

Courteey of the American Museum of Natural History Pygmy bowmen; martially disciplined they are not

hip with the elemente of cature and the spirits of the earth.

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

Thing to the demenda made upon them and the quantities of food, toli pygmies can be such fickle allias, why would anyone want them on I saw that the Pygmies could capitalize on the other tribes! mystliication of them, and if all Pygmies are like the Bambuif, then thay are side in the first place? The answer to this, I believe, goes back clever at making a good deel for themselves. If they can get garden heir mysterious history and the shrouded, legendary eccounts of . produce or other raw materials in the process, they with let villagers believe what they want.

is it as they are coocerned thay have elweys been in the forcet, and They will even go a step further and encourage the most outlandish seems fair to assume that et one time they were distributed everynisconceptions, if these are immadiately advantageous to them. Despite this, the Rygmies never raally cooperate with outsiders. They are basically concerned with their own communal camp life in the forest. the past 1,000 years, however, various tribes of agricultural paople and into the Pygmies' homeland. Meny Pygmy groups must have Perhaps the sketchy reports of Pygmy warriors in Katanga will ap-

pear in different light when we know more about the Pygmies. The nowmen in quantion may bave been "recruits," or conscripts, At any rate the Kalangan rebellion may be just one more facel of the

Pygmies continuing edeptation to the modern world.

John Hart, a graduate student in human geography of the University of Manesota, lided with Pygmies in Zaire from 1973 to

arts/books

'Bound for Glory': the Woody Guthrie story

By David Sterritt

Woody Guihrle composed his autobiography. "Bound for Glory," with the usual meteriols pencil, paper, and a wesith of experiences well worth writing about. Now "Bound for Glory" has come to the serecn, decked out in multimillion-dollar spiendor. That the movie retains much of the book's wit, blte, and feel for the years of the great depression is a tributo to filmmakar Hal Ashby and the rislog young star named David Carradine who plays the central

Film review

Guthrie was o remarkable man who eaptured his country's imagination ee a singer, poet, onthor, and social organizer. Behind his homespun monner and deceptively aimpio songs there lurked a keen mind and an urgontsense of social nworeness whose time had come. The power of his vision and his art is reflected in the two ready-made nudlences for the "Glory" film: older viewers who recall his lunes and performances from decades past. and younger moviegocis who have discovered him through his istter-dey folk-and-rock followers, chief omong whom is Bob Dylan himself.

Warmth despite Hollywood

It is hard to imagine spectators from either age group not finding something to value in Ashby's big and handsome pleture, which rainbles from Texas to California with all the good humor of a hobo in search of better times and

"Bound for Glory" is scarcely the scratchy, folksy tittle film Guthrle might have made. given a camera and a film crew, as he roda the rods and struck up his songs. But it cares so much about its placea and faces that a lhal sometimes threatens to topple the movie's springs to life despits the Hollywood dollars that have so laboriously and visibly been poured into every scene.

Though it's been years since I've read Guthrie's book, the passages that stick most Anymore") skips over these boyhood years,

beginning with Guthrie's sardonic eareer as an unwitting "fortune teller" in a tiny Texas

Heading for the big time

Soon he packs up and heads West, sneaking across the Callfornie border (no one allowed in withoul \$50), womanizing, and meeting up with a folk-singing union organizer who comes off as a combination of such Guthrle pals as Pete Seeger and Cisco Huston.

Before long Woody is on the radio and heading for the big time. Then the conflicts become inteoso; between the radical dictates of his conscience and the fearful demands of the radio sponsors; between his care for his family and both his love for "the people" and weaknesses of the flesh. Truths and legonda of the '30s atalk across the background - Hoovervilles, dust storme, poverty, the jurc of the West, exploited labor - but Woody remains the highly peraonal ond vulnerable ecnter of the movie at oil times. "Bound for Glory" is his story, and it succeeds best on human rather than social or historical grounds.

Paradoxically, the film's most striking asset is also its most dangerous liability. Haskell Wexler'a cinematography has never been fa-. mous for restraint, and in "Bound for Giory" its fabulous images overshodow every other consideration. Each frame is immaculately composed, eoch shot assembled with an cye for devastating impact. Rarely arc images so continuously sumptuous, yet rarely do images eall such constont and insistent attention to themselves. Catchy editing rhythms - predictably effective, since Ashby used to be a top movie editor - help mute the show-offy effect Guthrie sort of warmth and authanticity equilibrium. But one wonders whether such sumptuousness was the Ideal choice of visual molif for a film with so earthy a subject.

At leost such flollywoodisms don't make a strongly in my memory are from young dent on Carradine, who lopes through the little Woody's childhood - descriptions of his learn- role like a grown-up kid who's thrilled at the ing to cope with an unstable family life and wonder of getting to ride a real freight car. mentally ill mother along with various other It's a gritty and amiable performance that ancarly insecurities. The screen play by Robert chors the film in human nature even when Getchell (he wrote "Alice Doesn't Live liera technical flashiness makes a bid to take over. The fine supporting east features two perfor-

singing partner, is good. The other, as Woody's gives convincing illusion in place of genuite

mances by Melinda Dillon. One, as Woody's real thing. Like most of "Bound for Glovy"



long-suffering wife, is astonishingly skilled and substance. Director Ashby deserves much are deeply moving. Randy Quald is also on hand as dit for striking a deficate belance belance a migrant worker, but a couple of his scenes Wexler's virtuosic pictures and Carraduct than Guthrie's, at the music is not exactly the movies.

fail to capture the character's deep-down rage. dusty portrayal. The resulting blend is one of Carradine's singing is lots more dramatic the year's more pleasurable and meaning the

David Carradine as folk-singer-hero Guthrie hopping a freight train

Cape Town: for scenery with a touch of luxury By Ancette Bartle most choose to take the cable-car to the windy.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town, Sooth Africa Cape Town, one of the most beautiful seamis in the world, is flanked by mountains.
This Mountain towers 35 hundred feet over town, Lloo'a Head rises starkly on one the Devil's Peak on the other.

The climale is mild with summer highs in land rising into the 80's, winter lows in July selon dipping below 40.

Since traveling in South Africa has been deseleged into an art, hotels are excellent, insected and graded by the Hotel Board, Tourk kcommodations in Cape Town range from he a room in a guest-house, to \$20 and up ir accommodation in a deluxe hotel. Cuisine s mostly European, but native rock lobster un harherised meat are specialties.

In this modern city; history has been care-My preserved. The 17th-century Pentagonbood castle near the waterfront is open to the milic. The Koopman de Wet House on and Street, completely furnished, gives a fingse of the way a wealthy Dutch colonial andy lived in the early 18th century. In the outyard s 200-year-old grapevine, still bears

fable Moudsin can be scaled on foot but

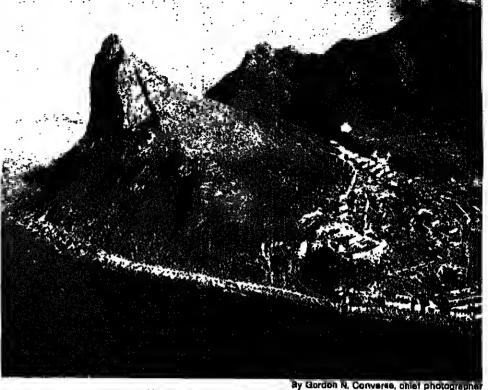
rocky summtt where the view is magnificent.

Coach tours are available. For instance a visit to the Cape of Good Hope, described by Francis Drake as "the fairest Cape we sew in the whole circumference of the globe," takes half e day. A twisting road hewn out of the huge sandstone mountains, skirts the ocean and leads into a nature reserve where brilllant wildflowers, baboons, ostrich, zebra, and wildebeest can be seen.

The road ends at the edge of a high clitt above the sea. Ahead, rising out of the waters. is onother cape - the southernmost point of Africa, tha Agulhas, where the ley waters of the Atlantic meet the warm currents of the Indian Ocean sending mammoth streams leaping into

Along the Indian Ocean coast a thousand miles of the world's most beautiful beaches stretch all the way to the subtropical playgrounds of Durban in the province of Natal. Seaside resorts, camping grounds expecially popular with surfers, dot the shores. None is more romantic than Piettenberg Bay.

An unusual hotel, the Beacon Island, juts out to sea trom its own rocky promontory. Eight stories high, it descends to a seawail where seals often visit. A few steps beyond, is a calm lagoon. Footpaths lead to forests of flowering



Merine Drive, near Cepe Town

Ahostellerie in Provence

General de Gaulle slept here — so can you

By Linua Daoncoberg Special to

The Christian Science Monitor Lacelle, France

was only looking for a place lo spend the data when I stopped at the Hostelleria de Albert de la Celle in lower Provance in wilked France. I left after a week, regrettoglist i couldn't stay longer.

Exbed behind thick stone walls and an Magaie, the Hostailerie dates in part from be life century. And visitors there can sloep subted 17th-century beds, wash in marble tarons, breakfast in a rose gardan beside a

gurgling moss-covered fountain, and stroil special place for many reasons. It is full of through Gothic chambers in the footsteps of marble, oak, porcelain, linen, and 18th-century Catherine de Medici.

I found it one evening, driving ensi from Aixen-Provence on roadway N.07. A few miles befora Brignoles I began to see amail signs in old script for the Hostallerie in the town of Lacelle, threa kilometers beyond Brignoles. When I finally arrived in the main square of

Lacelle, so small it can hardly be called a village, and drove into the graveled couriyard of the hotel, I knew I had found a place where time really did seem to stand still.

The Hostellerie de l'Abbaye de la Celle is a

gravures. The ceilings are heavily benined, and floors made up of other hexagonal tites made from the red clay of Provence,

In evary room are small, white caodies in brass candlesticks, should you want to abandon electric lamps for a warmer light. And each of the 22 rooms is different, several containing the kind of antique furniture usually seeo only in museuma Chambre #2 is one of the most impressive.

A small plaque on the heavy dark-wood door informs in the French historical past tense, 'Hare stayed on several occasions General Charles de Gaulle, 1955-57-60."

In this large, alry, high-ceilinged room, overlooking the garden, is one of the grandeat beda this side of Footainebleau: a majestically carved, original Louis XtII four-poster, with gariands of flowers, and cheruble faces, with swirls and eurls worked into the headboard and footboard. The coverlet is of paiest pink silk

The room's palatial bathroom is done in rose marble from the quarries of lower Provence. with a double sink and mirrored drassing tabla. On the mantelplece of the marble fireplece, across from the bed, is a crystal globe covering ao 18th-century wax figure from the altar

The price for all this elegance: \$45 a day for two, with breakfast, service, and taxes in-

The "De Gaulle Suite" is the most expensive room. Most doubles are \$30 a night for two. with breakfast, service, and taxes included. The least expensive room in the house (La Cel: menu is prepared for a long sitternion dinner. his de Sesur Roussiar et de Sesur Perpetue). Local people, teo, wander the grounds on that a small single without both (sittiough it does day and fill the tables, often accompanied by have a sink and hidel) is it a night all in-

The Abbaye itself dates from the 11th cen-

"salic capitulaire," a long, narrow, stone room with vaulted ceilings. Gothle columns, and a small exterior garden, now is used for weddings and banquets. (The Abbaye is classified as ao historie mooument, and as such can be restored, but not changed architecturally. The government sharea the coat of reatoration with the propriators of the hotal, currently the four sons of the previous owner. Madame Four-

The hotel'a grounds are bordered with willowa, roses, cedars, eypress, and cheatnut trecs, and sun-soaked vineyards roll out to the south and weat of the property. On a small bill in the rear is a neat, rectangular swimming poot, where one can sit in comfortable, atriped deck chairs, and look out over the rolling hills, green vinayards, and red-tiled roofs of lower Provence.

The Hostellerie de l'Abbaye de la Celle offers three maals a day, either in a warmly lit, wood-panaled dining room, or oo the terrace. From Juna until September most meals are served at band-painted, ceramic-tiled tablea under lbe terrace's three vecerable ebestout trees. Placemats and napkins are lineo and always freshly pressed; the oranga juice, if you request it, is squeezed to order. Every evening there is an appealing four-course, fixed-prica (35 francs, about \$9) manu, as well as a wide variety of a-la-carte choices. The obeese tray is limited but well-chosen, and the dessert table offers an assortment of freshly baked pa-

The most festive day at the Hostellerie is Sunday when a special five-course 52-franc Local people, too, wander the grounds on that day and fill the tables, often accompanied by family pets.

At one table, during my first Sunday after-noon at the ABDAys, there was a large, black Newtonngland retriever sitting up straight and proper next to his master, eyoing every morsel that was plu into every mouth, the dog was in-finitely better behaved than a little boy in the

Another group arrived in the company of a large gray parrot, in an old, arching wire cage. The parrot sat aliently at the foot of the table during dinner, and bore with dignity the post-prandial attempts of other guests to commu-nicate with him, cooling, chicking, and gingerly slicking their fingers into his cage.

The Hostellerie is open Warch 1 to Oct. 15;

and reservations are recommended. For information, write: Hostellerie de l'Abbaye de la Celle, Lacella, 83170, Brignoles, France.

Joan Didion's novel: three women in crisis

New York: Simon and Schuster. \$8,95. London: Weidenfield, £4.25.

By Madora McKenzia

Joan Didion writes books that are like onions - structured by layers, and impenetrable in appearance. Like onlons, her novals can also make one cry, against one's will, not so much lon/book produces.

in general and one woman in particular, and . the different paths they choose to fullow. The book tells of both external end internal turmoll and the ways people deal with crisis. Were one looking for a theme, it would have to be, "Not-

To tell the plot is to reveal nothing in this case. Miss Didion does that enyway on the powerful.

A Book of Common Prayer, by Joan Didion. very first page, then proceeds to cover this core of information with ac many layers of detall that at the end of the book one has forgotten one knew all along what was going to hap-

The action takes place in both factual and fictional places such as San Francisco and Boco Grande, locations which serva as a vecpredicted like the seasons.

olists. Not everyone is intrigued by such A CHORUSLINE. things. For some, the lears and the biltarness will be too overwhelming to make the exportance worthwhile. But forewarned that what you are examining is a pungent onion and not a fragrant ross, you may find "A Rook of Common Prayer" lascingting amening and

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by Bereoice M. Shorwell

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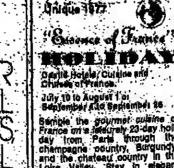
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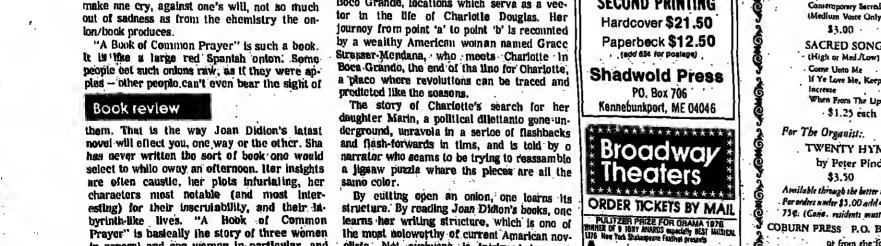
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THE OHISTIAN STATE HOW

How northern lights may boost price of Alaskan oil

The Christian Science Monlior The aurora borealis (northern lights) msy he turning the nearly completed 800-mile trans-Alaska oil pipeline into the world's longast

man-made conductor of electrical energy. As a resuli, geophysicisia are concerned that the electrical current from tha lights may accelerete corrosion on the steal-lined pipa. This could present the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, which is constructing the lines, with major, long-torm maintensace problema that could drive-up the price of Alaskan oil for coo-

Across the night skies of the Alaskan Arctic Circle, the green-hued glow of the eurora borealls appears when outbursts of particles and magnetic onergy from the sun interact with Earth's magnetic field.

Major auroral activity cen disconnect telophone conversations, disrupi radio communications, cause major powar blackouts in northern cities, and induce electrical currents

"Simple calculations, using the experience of many years measuring Earth currents induced in the ground by auroral activity," notas a report issued recently by the University of Alaska Geophyaical Institute, "suggested to us that surges of up to 1,000 emps might be induced in the pipe.

"Such an effect would not be mere scientific curiosity. When current flows from the steal pipe to the ground, iron molecules may be removed . . . resulting in ropid corrosion."

But Alyeska engineers and company officlais, currently lighting a court order that forces a long-delayed public hearing on cost

If that is correct, state pipeline coordinator Charles Champion says that the cathoda aystem as it has been installed at these points will likely require frequant replacement of the wiring or complete overhauling.

Tha most recent pipeline teats were begun last February by Dr. Syun-Ichi Akasofu, a professor of geophysica at the University of Alaska at Fairbanks, generally considered to be one of the world's leading authorities on the

In a telephone interview with this newspaper, Dr. Akasofu said he has measured electrical currents along the pipeline of 200 amps approximately twice the equivelent of the flow of current used by the average American household. And he datected spacific places where the current enters the ground.

"The problem," he said, "Isn't the flow along the line. Little heat is produced by ti. 1 don'i ihink li will produce sparks. The current has too little voltaga to electrocute aither a man or an animal.

"The problem is corrosion. The question is how serious this is."

When the pipaline was proposed in 1969, it carried an estimated price tag of \$960 million. It now is estimated by Alyeska to cost \$7.7 bililon. Other estimatea run as high as \$10 billton.

Cost overruns will beer directly on hie amount of royaltica collected by the State of Alaska for tts North Slope oil. The reason: royalties are tied to the so-callad "posted price" of oll at the pipeline terminus in Valdez.

The posted price will be determined roughly by the value of oli minus the pipaline costa. The higher the construction and maintenance costs, the fower the posted price.



Aurora borealls: beautiful, but could be damaging to oil pipelins

Gray seals in trouble

By Dauglas Starr

Special to The Christian Science Monitor Muskeget Island, Maasachusetts

Five and a half miles from Naniucket's western tip, this grays, worldwide the species is not endangerad. Scientiats estisandy mound hosts the only gray agai colony in the United States. Since giving birth, or "pupping," is one of the few times seals come ashore, acientists bave bean watching Mus- other northern shores, including Norway, Icaland, and Canada. kegat'a seals to laam more about, and detarmine how best to manage, the fragila population.

Seals breeding on Muskegat probably repragant a "relic" population of much larger coloniaa. Widely hunted for fur and blubber, these colonisa were depiated during the 16th and 17th tween fishermen and seals as the fish-eating mammala puraua centuries. Now only 10 to 20 gray seals inhabit the waters off

This year has been particularly rough for the "merginally productive" population, according to University of Maine biologist James Gilbert. While past observations have been somewhat casual, observara generally see at least one newborn pup per year. "This year wo haven'i seen any," reports Dr. Gil-

He also theorizes that transplanting seals from the animals apparently prefer to breed in the same place year after year. Pupping occurs in laia January and early Fabruary when the seals boost themselves up onto the half-mile wide island and give birth to their white-wooled pups.

for Young Peopla presently considered developmentally disabled.



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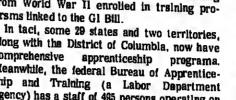
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Given zealous support from new Labor Sec-

young people in the dust-and-soot days According to Nick Koib, a top official with Labor's apprentice program, the "renewed in-terest" in apprenticeship stema in part from a interested in such trade or craft profeeling that a "skills" background, as opposed to more "generalist" liberal arts training, la to U.S. Labor Department studthe best step toward job security in the In-

Nowhere is this perhaps beiter illustrated

education

Apprenticeship: young Americans in fathers' footsteps

A. J. Krebs, of Rapid City, South Da-

talks shout saws and planes, chiseis,

and adzes, he speaks with authority.

Krebs is a carpenter, like his father and

theher - in a long line of carpenters be-

le streich into the family's pasi in Ger-

in the 19th century.

ten school programis.

before their amigration to the United

the Krebses learned their csr-

hough the apprenticeship method, el-

& Mr. Krebs's own sons, through formal

porenificeship, the predominani method for

the ministrial revolution, is again winning

popularity as thousands of young people

as brickleying, shoe repair, electrical

figures are avallable) 226,000 persons

formally enrolled in apprenticeship pro-

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abday's youth live in an environment of liquor, tobacco and drugs? Or will assover that man is spiritual—complete and satisfied right now? Can

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carpentry, and tool-and-die work.

from their relatives, or in the

and 131,000 in 1946, when veterans returning from World War II enrolled in training progrsms linked to the GI Bill.

along with the District of Columbia, now have comprehensive apprenticeship programa. Meanwhile, the federal Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (a Labor Department agency) has a staff of 495 persons operating on s \$13 million budget with field offices scattered throughout the U.S.

retary F. Ray Marshal a nationally recognized scholar on apprenticeship, the federal agency is actively stepping up efforts to promote such programs in the U.S.

he end of 1975 (the last year for which creasingly technological t970s.

than among tamilies of apprentice-training in-

grams in the U.S. That is up from 57,000 in 1945 dividuals, like the Krebses. According to Labor Department estimates, 18.5 percent of all people in apprentice programs are studying in ihe same (ield their perenis work in.

Mr. Krebs, for example, can recall learning carpentry directly from his taiher. His own son Joe, who apeni many hours watching his father work, took up a training program at Stevens High School, in Rapid City, and went on to win a silver medal in a 1974 carpeniry contest. Now a younger son is also learning carpantry.

Whether his sons actually follow carpentry, Mr. Krebs argues that the training is invaluable for a young person. "There's a great feeling of satisfaction in sealing the results of your work right in front of you," he saya.

According to an official of the Colifornia Division of Apprentice Standards, more and more young women are joining apprentice programs. Two years ago, he recalls, state officiala program (out of some 29,000 studenta). Now the number of women, the official notes, is almost 550, and "growing dally."

Federal and ataie officials say that they are particularly proud of rising pay scales for apprentices. Whereas the 19th-century apprentice was oftan pictured in auch books as Dickens'a "Oliver Twist" as raggedly aitired, physically abused, and niggardly paid, today's apprentice often earns as much as 50 percant of journeyman pay rates in the first year of the training program, reaching 90 to 95 percent in the fourth year.

Most progrems run four years.

Mesnwhile the Labor Department, with a special \$8 million funding (above the regular epprenticeship budget) is seeking to upgrade feders! and state "partnerships" in apprentice

Readers write

Asia's struggle to educate its children

United Kingdom. The May 18 Monitor orticle "Asian struggles to educate 100 million children" takes its statistics from "Early Schooling in Asia." I would like to point out that these figures are out of date.

Here is a comparison between the "Early chooling" figures of literates in Asia and

	those quoted t	by a United Nat	lon	s publication
		"Early School	Ing	United Nati
		ln Asia'	•	figur
	Hong Kong	4	m.	4.2
	India	548	ın.	613.2
	Japan	108	m.	111.6
1	South Korea	31	m.	33.9
	Malaysla	10	m.	12.1
	Philippines	37	U1.	44.
	Thalland	34	m.	42.1
ł				

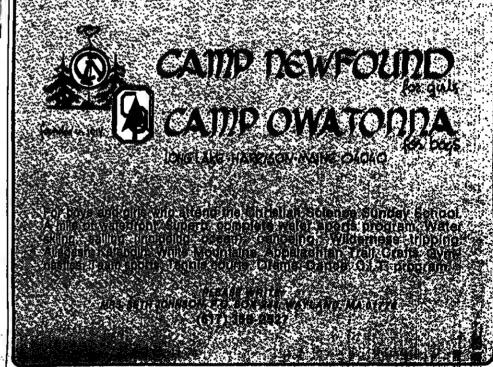
With special reference to Maiaysta, I would like to point out that in Malaysia, nine years of education are available to all children in Ma-

1 am a Malaysian student studying in the laysia - six years of primary followed by three years of lower secondary. To support my view, here are some tigures published in the Far Eastern Economic Review's Asia Yearhook

> Populailon under 15 (Peninsular Malaysia, '73) School places

(Peninsular Malaysia, '72) 1,500,152 595.578 Tertiary

Since Malaysia is still n developing country. i am not trying to cloim that the percentage of ilterate is as high as it is in Japan. But I think it fair to say that the present literate rate is tar higher than suggested in the Monitor article. I would be surprised it 49 newspapers currently published in Malaysia would be able to survive with only 22 percent of the population literate. Cardift, S. Wales



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New England Aquarium Director Lou Garibaldi notes that whila possible, it may not be a good idea to re-astabilah larga New England seal colonies. Large groups of protected saals would become "too bold" he saya, leading to "tuga of war" bethe hunt right into fishermen's nets. Such incidanis occur in

Canadlan wetars, he notes.

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gelle • ne fait plus figure de perdant » et

stane équipe, aucun équipier individuel

g peut bien jouer avec une étiquette de

pedani. Il m'a seniblé à une certainc soque da ma vie, que l'on classait les

sas comme invariablement gagnonts ou

prients, assumant que ces caroctéris-intes faisaient partie intégrante de leur

Wels en Science Chrétlenne*, j'ai appris

qu'en acceptant sa véritable identité en

unt as mage de Dieu, l'homine peut se

deurasser de toute autre Imoge qui n'est

me simplement humaine. Saint Paul nous

dese une bonne Indication quant à notre

insité réelle lorsqu'il dit : « En lui

[Keu] oous avons la vic, le mouvement

la Science Chrétienne suit les enseigne-

menis des Ecritures selon lesquels

fomme, en tant que reflet spirituel de

Det. l'Esprit divin, est l'homme véritable,

pr et intégral. A l'opposé de cela se

tuve l'existence matérielle - l'illusion de

avie, de l'entendement et de l'homme sé-

uris de Dieu. Ce sens matériel se modific

disparali finalement à mesure que nous

amprenons mleux notre noture supé-

here Nous pouvons donc abandonner

tote fausse Image tandis que nous pre-

Dre « perdant » par hahltude au sens

bmain est chose guérissable, comme

usi être • perdant • relativement à la

sus conscience de la vrale Image.

French/German

Le Cap

Le dilemme sud-africain

[Traduction d'un articla paralasant à la page 30]

par Humphrey Tyler

Le vice-président des Etnts-Unla, Waiter Mondale, a donné au premier ministre de l'Afrique du Sud, M. Vorster, une arme pulssante pour se défendre lui-même ainsi que son gouvernement - et avec laquelle battre en brèche les partis de l'opposition du Pariement sud-africain - en aignifiant qua les demendes américaines de « participation totalc · au gouvernement de toutes les races équivalelent à « une voix par tête ».

La différence peut sembler ne pas être beoucoup plus que la politique de couper las chevcux cn quatre, mais elle va au cœur même des différonces d'approche de lo poli-tique fondamentala intérieure de l'Afrique

D'une part, le gouvernement du Parti national soutient que l'homme blanc doit décider de sa propre doatinée, coûte que coûte, et que toute forme de partage du pouvoir ou de prise de décisions conjointement evec les autres races (qui surpassent totalement en nombre lea blanes dons in proportion d'environ 6 contro 1) conduirait inévitablement à la domination noire et à l'écrasement de tous les blanca.

En conséquence, « le gouvernement da la majorité noire est devenu le croque-mitainc de la politique aud-africaine, et la crainte qu'en ont les blancs a conduit le Parti national au pouvoir de victoire en vicl'Afrique du Sud, « une voix par tête » porte- tout cela quand, oroni sa rencontre avec ralt immédiatement au pouvoir la majorité M. Vorater à Vienne, li a soigneusement noire et le « domination noire» que les blancs redoutent le plus.

Opposéa au Parti nailonal, les principeux partis de l'opposition se aont donné du mal pour essayer de convelncre l'électorat blanc que la domination politique actuelle du pays par lea blancs est tout aussi injuate, tout aussi déraisonnable et à la longue tout aussi impraticable que la domination nolre al généralement redoutée.

Et ils ont fait des progrès. D'une façon ou d'une autre, on accepte de plus en plus qu'une certaine forme de partage du pouvoir pourrait se produire - en opposition à une domination raciale des hlanca sur les noirs ou dea noirs sur les blancs.

Une espèce de plan fédéral, ou de plan confédéral, est considéré comme étant un moven d'arriver à cela et plusieurs politiciens noirs influents ont pria part à des conférences multiraclales discutant et encouingeant cette façon de penser.

L'une dcs • carottes • que les porte-parole de l'opposition ont utilisée pour intéresser lea blancs à ce concept de partage du pouvoir, a été que si l'on menalt à bien impartialement le partage du pouvoir, alora l'Afrique du Sud aeralt de nouveau acceptée par l'Occident - au grand soulagement du

Sous le système politique actuel de l1 sembleralt que M. Mondsle alt réalisé ajuaté ses propoaltions pour que le gouvernement de l'Afrique du Sud comporte la participation totale » de toutes les races (quelque chose qui a déjà un assez grand nombre de partisans en Alrique du Sud) en opposition à « une voix par tête ».

Les politiclens et lea commentateurs d'Afrique du Sud ont vu cela comme une compréhension de l'actuel dilemme blanc d'Afrique du Sud : la prise de conscience croissante du besoln croissant da partager ie pouvoir, d'une part, et la crainte da la domination, d'autre part.

Mals, quand à le fin dea converaations, M. Mondale a dit que la participation totale étalt exactement le même choae qu'e une voix par tête • en termea d'Afrique du Sud. ti disalt simplament aux blancs qu'ils devalent abdlquer.

M. Vorster et le ministre des Affaires étrangères d'Afrique du Sud, Pik Botha, utilisent maintenant cela pour justifier la position du gouvernement à Vienne et aussi pour ridiculiser les partis de l'opposition qui prétendent que leur potitique de partage du pouvoir gagnerait le soutien de l'Occident.

Lors d'un débat parlementaire. M. Vorster s'est attiré les critiques de l'opposition sur se façon de conduire les conversations de Vienne, et les allégations de Coiln Egiln,

le chef du Progressive Reform Party, que la politique du gouvernement de l'Afrique du Sud est « invendable » à l'étranger. Il s contré en disant que la remarque M. Mondale signifiait que la politique tous les partis da l'opposition serali égale ment « invendable » et inacceptable por l'Occident parce que l'Amérique ne voulai rien de moins qu'« une volx par tête».

Néanmoins, l'effervescence en Afrique de Sud à la suite des conversations de Vienne de la visite d'Andrew Young l'ambassadeur des Etats-Unis aux Nations Unlea, n'est certainement pas csimée.

Plualeurs députés de l'opposition, a exemple, qualiflent maintenant da ligne & partage crilique » les suggestions récentes de deux membrea du Cabloei ministériel préconisant qu'une sorte de confédération du genre . Suisse . soit étudiée pour pertager le pouvoir politique en Afrique du Sud bien que la suggestion ait été reçue - apparemment pour des raisons tactiques - asset froldement par M. Vorater.

Et ti est clair que M. Voral er lui-même almeralt continuer une sorte de dialogue avec les Etats-Unis - et plus il serali amical mieux cela vaudralt - en excluant ce qu'il considère comme « l'abdication de l'homme

M. Tuler est un éditorioliste du journal sud-ofricain Cope Argus.

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page] Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais eur la page The Hema Foru (Une traduction française est publice chaque sameine)

Ne plus faire figure de perdant

maladie et au péché. Le aena accru de les groupes de gens qui expriment de l'intégralité de l'homme en tant qu'image telles quatités. de Dien peut remplacer victorieusement cea Images Illusoires

Mary Baker Eddy, qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne, écrit : • L'homme n'est pas fait pour labourer la terre. Son drolt d'aînesse est la domination, non l'assujettIssement. • 2 Par atileurs, au sens humain, gagner

n'est pas toujours juste. Cela peut nous ilbérer, en apportant une expression d'affranchissement et d'excellence, mals cela peut aussi ooua subjuguer en falsant naître des sentiments d'arrogance et de aupériorité. Des qualités tettes que la grâce, a capacité, l'expertise, le dévouement, l'à-propos, l'équtibre, la précision, le travail d'équipe et la performance expriment une mesure de la nature aupérieure de l'homme en tant qu'image illimitée de Dieu. Gagnant ou perdant, ces choses trouvent un écho dans nos propres aspiretions plus élevéea et souvent nous nous apercevons que nous admirons les personnes et

Gagner n'est pas non plus toujours une

fin en soi. Gagner implique aussi parfols un sens mental, émotionnel et physique de deatruction ou d'intimidation. Même la presse sportive utilise des termes comme « anéantir », « humilier », • écraser », mettre en pièces , « démoiir », « détruire .. Un tel sens de victoire n'exprtme rien de la véritable nature de l'homme ni d'une victoire désirable.

Dana ma jeunessa, je me suis aenti de plus en plus hésitant à gagner, com-prenant que je participais à la création d'une hiérarchie nuneure de « gagnants » ayant comme contrepsrtie lea dénomméa * perdants - auxquels s'attachalt souvant la marque de la croyance tovétérée à unc stature et à une dignité moindres, mais quand j'ai cessé de m'efforcer de gagner, le me suls identifié aux perdants ct c'était encore moins satisfalsant. J'al alors recherché et trouvé uo sens de victoire plus élevé ou plus spirttuel.

En l'Esprit, ou Dleu, l'homme est déjà dans aa plénitude. Cette prise de conscience assujettit le aena erroné de la nature de l'homme et noua permet d'exprimer notre véritable nature l'homme que Dieu maintlent et alme totalement. Vottà, dans son sens ic plus vaste et le plua noble, ce qu'est la victoire, le gain. Et nous pouvons apprendre que cela est vrai non seulement pour noua-même mais pour les autrea aussi. Il ne peut donc y avoir qu'une liberté accrue et un mellleur concept de domination pour tous.

Actes 17:28; ² Science et Santé ovec la Clef des Ecritures, p. 517.

'Christian Science ('Aristienn 'saignnes)

Le traduction frençaise du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétianne, - Science et Santé avec la Cief des Ecritures - de Mary Baker Eddy, extet avec le lexte anglise en regard On peut l'acheter des les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Franças C, Cartson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Straet, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115

Pour tous rensetgnements sur les autres publications de le Science Chrétienne en trançais, écrirs à The Christias Science Publishing Society. One Norway Street, Boslon, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115

[This ratigious article appears in English on the Homa Forum page] Ubersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiosen Artikels

Südafrikanisches Dilemma

[Diasar Artikal erscheint in anglischer Sprache auf Seite 30.]

Von linmphrey Tyler

Kapstadt Der Vizepräsident der Vereinigten Staaten, Walter Mondale, hat dem südafrikanlschen Ministerpräsidenten Vorster eine außerordentlich scharfe Waffe in die Hand gegeben, mit der er sich selbst und saine Regierung verteidigen kann - eine Waffe, mil der cr die Oppositionspartelen im südafrikanischen Perlameni plagen kenn -, inden er die amerikenische Forderung euf "votte Betelligung" aller Ressen an der Stimme" gleichsetzt.

Dies mag wia poütische Hearspellerei eussehen, aber es trifft den Kern der grundsätzlichen unterschiedlichen Auffessungen in bezug auf Südafrikas Innenpolitik.

Auf dar einen Seite behauptet die von der Nationalpartel gestellte Reglerung, daß der weiße Mann unter allen Umständen seln Schicksal selbst bestimmen müsse und daß jegliche Form einer Beteiligung der anderen Rassen nn der Reglerung (lhre Zahl

Regierung mit der Parole "ein Mann, eine steht zu der der Weißen im Verhältnis sechs zu eins) oder jegliches Mitbestimmungsrecht unweigerlich zur Vorherrschaft der Schwarzen und zur Unterdrückung aller Welßen führen werde.

> Infolgedessen ist die "Vorherrschaft der schwarzen Mehrhelt" zum Schreckgespenat der südafrikanischen Politik geworden, und diesbezüglichen Befürchtungen der Weißen haben der reglerenden Nationalpartel zu einem Sleg nach dem anderen ver-

Unter dem/gegenwärtigen politischen System in Südafrike würde "ein Mann, eina Stimme" die schwarze Mehrhelt unmittelbar ans Ruder bringen und die von den Welßen über alles gefürchtete "schwarze Vorherrschaft" berbelführen.

lm Gegensatz zur Nationalpartei waren die wichtigsten Oppositionspartalen bemüht, die welßen Wähler davon zu überzeugen, daß die derzeltige Vorherrschaft der Welßen politisch ebenso ungerecht, abenso unannehmbar und letzten Endes ebenso undurchführbar sel wia die allgemein gefürchtete schwarze Vorhertschaft

Und die Opposition hat debel Fortschritte gemacht. Es wird immer mehr enarkannt, daß eine Beteiligung an der Reglerung in der einen oder andaren Form - im Gegensatz zur Herrschaft dar Weißen über dia Schwarzen oder umgekehrt - verwirklicht

Eine Föderation oder Konföderation wird als eine Möglichkelt angesehen, diesea Zlel schwarze Politiker haben sich an Konferenzen beteiligt, die von Welßen und Schwarzan gemeinsam veranstaltat wurden, um diese Gedankangänga zu arörtern und zu fördern,

Einaa der Mittel, mit dem Sprecher der Opposition das Interesse der Weißen für den Gedanken dar Bateiligung andarer Rassen an der Rogierung zu wecken suchten, lat, daß Südafrike - zu seiner großen Erleichterung - wieder die Gunst das Westens erwerben würde, wonn eine befriedigende Lösung gefunden wird.

Es sieht so aua, als hätte Mondale all dies erkannt, denn noch vor seiner Begagnung mit Vorster in Wien hatte er seina Empfehlungan sn die südafrikenische Regierung bewußt abgewandalt, nämlich "volle Batelligung' allar Rassen an dar Regierung (ein Gedanka, der bereits in welten Kreisan Sidefrikas Unterstützung findet) Im Gegen-satz zu dar These "ein Menn, eine Stimme" Sudefrikenische Politikar und Kommentaloren erblicklen darin ein Verständnis für

das Dilemma, in dem sich die Weißen is Stidafrika zur Zeit befinden: einerseits die wachsende Erkenninis, daß eine Beteiligung der Schwarzen an der Regierung immer notwendiger wird, und endererseits die Furcht vor einer schwarzen Vorherrschaft.

Als jedoch Mondala am Ende der Gespräche erklärte, daß "volle Beteiligung" an der Regierung und "ein Maon, eine Stimme" ein und desselbe sei, segte er des Welben genz einfach (aus südafriksnischer Perspektive geschen), daß sie abdanken

Ministerpräsident Vorster und Südalrika Außenminister Plk Bothe benutzen jeld diese Erklärung, um den in Wien vertreie nen Standpunkt ihrer Regierung zu rechtfertigen und die Behauptung der Oppositionspartelen, die Politik der Milbetelligung worde im Westen Unterstützung finden, ins Lächerliche zu ziehen. In cincr Parlamentsdebatte wurde Vor-

ster von der Opposition für seine Hallung bel den Gesprächen in Wien kritisiert, und der Chef der Progressiven Reformparte, Colin Eglin, erklärte, dell sich die Palitik der stidafrikanischen Regierung nicht im Aualand "verkaufen" laase. Vorster enleeg neta, Mondales Bemarkung bedeute, daß al die politischen Auffessungen der Oppostionaparteien im Wasten abenso "unver-küufilch" und unennehmbst selen wer Amerika nichts weniger als "ein Mahn, eint Stimme" wolle.

Der durch die Wiener Gespräche und den Der durch die Wiener Gesprache und Besuch Andrew Youngs, des ameri-kanischen Botschaftars bei den Vereinles Nationen, ausgelöste Gärungsproteo ist kei-Nationen, ausgelöste Gärungsproteo neswegs zu Ende. ·

So bezelchnan z. B. mehrere Abgeordnele der Opposition jungsta Hinwelse zweier Kabinettsmitglieder, dan irgendeine Konto deration nach Schwalzer Vorbild geschallen werden könnte, um eine politische klibe teiligung in Südafrika zu verwirklichen, als den den springenden Punkt, aelbst wenn diese Andeutungen von Vorater — wshrscheinlich aus taktiachen Gründen – kühl eufgenom men wurden.

Und Vorster selbst möchte offensichtig gern den Dialog mit den Versinigen Station ten in dar einen oder andaren Form fortst zen - ja fraundlichet, desto besset, in zwar über alle Themen, nur nicht über die waa, wia er es sieht, einer "Abdankuig te weißen Mannes" gleichkommt.

Humphrey Tyler schreibt Leilo für die stidafrikanische Zeifund i 600 Argus"

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Das Image eines Verlierers ablegen

Wir hören manchmal, daß eine Sportmannschaft "thr Image eines Verlierers ablegt". Weder eine Mannschaft noch ein einzeiner Sportler kann bei einem solchen Image gute Leistungen erzielen. Früher einmal glaubte ich, daß die Menschen immer entweder als Gewinner oder als Verllerer eingestuft würden; und zwar beruble diese Vorstellung euf der Annalime, daß jene Merkmele ein Integraler Bestandleil ihrer ldentität seien.

leh lernte jedoch in der Christlichan Wissenschaft*, daß der Menach jedas raln menschliche Bild eblegen kann, indam er seine wahre identität els des Ebenbild Gottes akzeptlert. Paulus gibt uns einen guten Anhaltspunkt für unsere wirkliche Identität, wenn er sagt: "In ihm [Golt] leben, weben und sind wir."

Die Christliche Wissenschaft bekennt sich zu dar biblischen Lehre, daß dar Mensch els die geislige Widarsplegelung Gottes, dea göttlichen Geistes, dar wahre Monsch ist, rein und vollständig. Dem stehl die materialia Existenz gegenüber, die Iliuaion, deß das Laben, des Gamüt und der Mensch von Gott gatrennt selen. Wonn wir . uns unseres höheren Menschentums mehr bewußt warden, wird sich diese meterielle Vorstellung ändern und schlieblich verschwinden. Somit können wir iedes falache Imaga ablegen, wenn una kler wird, was das wahre Btid eusmacht.

Wenn wir, menschlich gesehen, zu verlieren pflagen, so kann dies gahelit wer-den. Des gleiche gilt, wann wir der Krank-helt und Sünde "unterliegen". Diese illusorischen Bilder können erfolgreich durch einen besseren Bagriff von der Voliständigkelt des Menschen sls Gottes Ebenbüd ersetzt werden. Mary Baker Eddy, dle dic Christliche

Wissenschaft entdeckte und gründete, schreibt: "Der Mensch ist nicht dazu geschaffen, den Acker zu bebauen. lierrschaft ist sein Geburtsrecht, nicht Unter-Menschlich gesehen, ist es nicht immer

gut zu gewinnen. Es kann befrelend wirken und ein Beweis für ansgezelchnete Leistungen sein; es kann aber auch un-terjochen, indem es Elemente wie Arroganz und Überheblichkeit mit sich bringt. Eigenschaften wie Anmut und Begabung, Geschicklichkelt, Hingabe, zeilliches Koordinierungsvermögen, Glelchmut, Genauigkelt, Teamarhelt, gute Ausführung bringen etwes von der höheren Natur des Menschen els Gottes unbegrenztes Ebenbild ans Licht. Ob wir nun gewinnen oder verlieren, diase Elgenachefien finden in unserem eigenen höheren Streben Widerhall, und wir bawundern oft elnzeine Menachen und Gruppen, die solche Eigenschaften bekunden.

Ein Sleg ist auch nicht Immer das Enda elner Geschichte. Manchmal sind mantala, emotionele oder physische Zerstörungswut odar Einschüchterung damit verbunden. Sogar die Sportpresse banutzt Auadrücke wie "auslöschen", "ardrücken", "zu Fali bringen", "ruinleren", "demittigen", "zerstören". Ein derartiger Sieg drückt nichta von der wahren Natur des Menschen eus noch von dem Gawinnen, das wünschens-

In meiner Jugend wolite Ich immer sellener gewinnen, denn Ich stallte feat, daß ich en der Schaflung einer kleinen Illerarchie von "Sleg cin" bet ciligt war, die ihr Gegenstück, "Verlierer" genannt, hatten. Dicse wurden oft aufgrund einer tiefverwurzelten Annhme als Menschen von geringerem Status und Wert angeschen. Aber als ich mich nicht mehr bemilhte zu gewinnen, betrachtete Ich mlch als Verlicrer, und dos war noch wentger befriedigend. Daher suchte ich einen höheren oder mehr geistigen Begriff vom Gewinnen und fand ihn auch.

Dar Mensch ist schon jetzt im Geist, in Goti, voliständig. Diese Erkenntnis hebt den felschen Begriff vom Menschentum auf und hilft uns, unser wahres Wesen den Menschen, der von Gott jederzelt geliebt und erhalten wird - euszudrückan. Das heißt. Im weltesten und höchsten Sinne zu siegen oder zu gewinnen. Und wir können dies nicht nur für una, sondern auch für andere als wahr enerkennen. Auf diese Weise kann es nur immer mehr Frelheit und einan hesseren Begriff von Herrschaft für alle geben.

'Apostelgeschichte 17:28; 'Wissenschoft und Ge-sundheit mit Schübssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S.

Christian Science (kristian s'alena)

Die deutsche überseizung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Gesundhalt mit
Schlüssel zur Helligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy,
let mit dem englischen Taxt est der gegenüberlegenden Seite erfaltlich. Das Buch kenn in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden
oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norvay Street, Boston, Messechusette, USA 02116.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenscheftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Antrage der Verlag The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachursette, USA 12115.





«Des expédients» face à la montée de la «falm dans le monde» "Notbehelfe" und zunehmender "Welthunger"

I have always had a slightly ambivalent leeling towards exhibitions, especially exhibitions of pictures. 1 look lorward to going with eager expectancy but the mo-ment I enter and am confronted by those walls and endless chambers smothered with shapes and colora demanding attention I fcol quite exheusted and after 10 minules am searching for somowhere to ait. Then there are the catalogs. I am emezed at the tortuous effort that must heve gone into putting together all those words in such a way that it is impossible to find any meaning. Such a generalization makes me guilty of oversimplified exaggeration, but there was et least one occasion when a friend and I dutifully sat end read through part of a weighty catalog which utterly mystified us both almost to the polot of hysteria.

On consideration I find that often I don't actuelly enjoy the exhibition while i am there. The responsibility is too demanding and insistent. I haven't acquired the discipline that will enable me to look at one room, or even one picture, and then leave. A grim determination takes possession as i trudge from room to room. Where has that enger expectancy vanished to? Why do I continue to leel the need and urge to go and look at paintings when it appears to be such an ordeal? The answer lies in the third stage of this process: in the recollection and uncluttered, relaxed focusing on the one or two pictures that pierced through end lie established in the heart of memory so that they can become known. Most exhibitions contain such pictures and they are the reeson for the expectency before the visit and the wholeness of satisfaction and sense of heving done something worthwhile that remain afterwards. For f am one of those visually untutored people who really needs to have e picture at home where it can be constantly viewed over a long period. When that is not possible, the inner sorting out process takes over and I find the multiplicity is reduced to a single focusing that encompasses the whole activity with memorable enjoyment.

The visual form of expression is e source of wonder and mystery to me and I have discovered that whet I value most is the sense of release which certein pictures bring. Release from the restrictions of known dimensions, release into e space of halanced calm, to e newness of thought, an airlness that probes and soars.

This recognition came after I had acquired e weter colour of Roman hyacintha. The artist referred to it in a letter as telling "the story of the flowers on earth and in heaven." For several years and through eeveral crises I have looked at thet picture. It hangs by my desk, on the wall facing the chair where I do most of my sitting. But it was only e few months ago I realized what the essence of this picture was for me. In telling the story, the painter has indicated with gossemer touch the freedom of those flowers, so that what they are is not restricted by the necessity of earth. At the bottom of the picture a cluster of flowors rests upon and springs from a lucent blue thet perhaps represents the earth. But it is en earth so fresh and light that there is no enomaly in the other flowers floating above. When I first aaw this picture there was an immediate response. Did I unwittingly catch the value of what it contained? Then I have been abundantly rewarded for there are days that brint with the indescribeble wonder and blessing of this freedom.

I realize, too, that those other pictures that have meant so much during certain phases and that now hold within themselves the tender memory, also brought release. Do I now have a wider comprehension of what art can instill, and a broader glimpse of what the artist is doing? To analyze more precisely in words why these pictures are a source of release would only limit the extent and power of this treeing. All I can say et the momont is that they push me beyond the know extent of expression: Ihat they indicate a now intuitive insight.

Russn Morrison



'Connoisseurs' 1858: Charcoal drawing by Daumler

All is sign

This possibility of CHOICE is what I call liberty. Our life does not follow one road, but is at every moment at a crossroads where we must choose, We are e long way from "fste" as Sophocles saw it. And so, up to e point, we can steer our Destiny. We partly make our Destiny and are responsible for it.

This is why, in splic of the opinion of the greatest thinkers, I am stubborn in my love of liberty. It is also why I am on the lookout for the unexpected. I have a passion for observing chance.

It is, lastly, why I have often come to attach interest to something or other that ep-

parently was not worthwhile, wondering whether there might not be, underneath; some little spark that would be quite useless. Ior other people but, Ior me, e revelation. All is sign. But one can only make a sign to: someone else. If one is eignificant, it is for another person. To be, one must be two. And for these two to communicate by signs, both of them must open themselves.

Jean-Louis Barrauk

From "Memories for Tomorrow," @1974, E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc.

... but on the other hand

presiversally insignificant questions? In there ever a concept less like a pop hibition?

idea like Michelangelo's drawings at the from experience? had Massum a while back - to have their The cynical might conclude that people go ElVaterior Station about it. . . .

dies of actually catching a glimpse of kind of private peepshow. this between the ehoulders of all comthe ready availability of books swallou olor reproductions, color television destinistastic art-tour-guide.

the which one can deduce what? had be that art gullorios offer somo-

The lesson

There are some things I don't mention

Like the silence in the symbol?

Like the yearning in the snow?

Like the pastel of your whisper?

Like your smiling in the dark?

Like your shadow on my Bthle?

Like our rscing down the sand;

Like the winter in my wanting;

Like the hunger in the wind . .

Like the thrill of painless childbirth;

And man's grace - perhaps to learn.

Godfrey John

Like the beauty in men's tears;

Like the healing in forgiving;

Like the cry of metaphors.

There are some things I don't mention .

Woman's strength is more than waiting

No, it'e right for us to yearn:

Like our eyes' soft morning talk?

But I still went you to know -

had high of the odds stacked against that thing which simply cannot be experienced elsewhere. A comprehensive book ebout the life fifth century, the museum or srt Goya can make it possible to see most of his works in swift auccession and easy comfort more works than are ever, with problems of cost and ronservation, likely to be gathered hat hatthilion could possibly be less in a single show. So the bringing together of ma single slow. So the oringing together of the market slow is not per se the A principle is a less inviting heap of flot-reason why people frequent exhibitions. A stand leisam from the best-forguiten film, though admittedly not permitting the That building could possibly foster viewer to dwell on e work et his own pece, an obscurely fusly goings-on, more escape does allown an unobstructed concentration to reality, more burrowing in documents, on a painting or sculpture (rather like listenm minutely unnecessary restorations, ing to music with headphones) impossible in me mornialnous scholarly opinions about s museum unless it's empty. So why bother to go through the agonies of attending an ex-

radion or an election campaign - in a have a firsthand encounter. It'e strange that nd less appealing to crowds of people - the more effective and accurate and thorough the media have become, the more we Myet there are few places, it seems, in yearn for direct experience rether than reyoles, less crammed with an eager popu- produced, secondhand experience. All the in I is now commonplace in Loudon, for same, isn't it true that a painting or sculpture mie for exhibitions - even quite special- is also "media," also experience removed

(polonged because of their popularity; to museums, and epecially to speciel exhibisinhour's walt in a round-the-block quoue tions, for the same reeson they go to the He paying to be hastily shuffled past an beach: to see other people in a pleesant envimed treasures from a pyramid or of an-ronment. Personally I enjoy exhibitions more which macks dug out of voicanic ash are than beaches, so i'm inclined to be less cynime less taken for granted. These special cal shout them. But I do think there is en eledissatiract special audiences, of course, ment of gregariousness involved. This is Massaary weekds yat the National Gallery something not generally appreciated by art-In Moria and Albert Museum can have the ists who are ioners and think of the work of art as e singular effair, an interaction beframe that few people are put off by the tween a lonely object and a lonely viewer, a

My theory is that people go to museums n is it is assonishing thirst for the because of an enormously healthy, if scarcely ting" quenched in any apparent way overt, instinct for sharing. Aware of inwardfacing isolationisms (which can even reduce mores to a queation of personal, mind-yourown-business decisionmaking) but also conand obsidian brooches of the pre-Co-scious of the dangerous, opposite extreme of mass-mindlessness, could it be that we find in classes with films, transparencies a museum one pisce where e nest balance is insintained, where private response and pubile ntmosphere are about equally weighed?

test or a football match or a protest dem-

minion, not subjection."**

capability, expertness, dedication, timing, balance, accuracy, teamwork, execution, express something of the higher nature of man as God'e unlimited image. Win or lose, these strike chards of response in our own higher aspirations, and we often find ourselves admiring individuals and groups expressing such qualities.

either. Mental, emotional, and physical de-structiveness or intimidation are sometimen ing of the real nature of man or of winning that is desirable.

BIBLE VERSE

For sale; one plum tree, flowering And Jair and quite unmatched In loyeliness! We'll also sell The garden that's attached, And, yes, the house. It's very large. It boasts a dozen rooms. We doubt you'll stay in any, though, Each time the plum tree blooms,

The Monitor's religious article

Shed the loser's image

In Spirit, or God, men is already complete.

manhood into subjection and heips us to ex-

This realization hrings the false sence of

press our true nature - man, completely

loved and maintained by God. This is victory,

or winning, in its largest and grendest senae.

And we can learn this to be true not only for

ourselves but Ior others as well. Thus there

can only be an increase in freedom end e bet-

*Acts 17:28; **Science and Health with Key

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experiences of healing, stories

ter concept of dominion Ior all.

to the Scriptures, pp. 517-518,

Sometimes we hear of a sports teem ure and less worthiness. But when I stopped "shedding its loser's image." No team or individual can perform well with such a sellimage. At one point in my life it seemed that found a higher, or more spiritual, sense of people were classified as unchangeable winners or losers, based on the idea that these characteristics were integral to their identi-

But I learned in Christian Science that men can shed any merely buman image by accepting his true identity as the image of God. Saint Paul gives us a good ciue to our real identity when he says, "In him [God] we live, end move, and have our being."4

Christian Science follows the scriptural teaching that man, as the spiritual reflection of God, divine Spirit, is the true men - pure and complete. Opposed to this is meterial existence — the illusion of life, mind, and men apart from God. As we realize more fully our higher manhood, this material sense changes and finally diseppears. Thus we can "shed" any false image as we realize what comprises the true image.

In the human sense "losing," as a consistent habit, can be healed. So can "losing" to sickness and sin. These illusory images can be victoriously replaced by a progressive sense of man's completeness as God's image.

Mary Baker Eddy, who disrovered end founded Christien Science, writes: "Man is not made to till the soll. His birthright is do-

Again, in the human sense, winning is not always right. it can liberate, expressing frecdom and excellence, but it can also subjugate, bringing forth elements of arrogance and superiority. Qualities such es grace and

Winning isn't always the end of the story, associated with winning. Even the eports press uses terms such as "annihilate," "crush," "wreck," "ruin," "humiliate," "destroy." This sense of winning expresses noth-

In my youth I found myself progressively hesitating to win, because I could see I was participating in the creation of a minor hierarchy of "winners" that had its equation of opposites, called "losers," often stamped with a deeply ingrained belief of lesser stat-

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Blessed be the Lord, because he

Psaims 28:6

Ad in the London Times

Carter's new world

President Carter'e speech on foreign policy which he made at the Notre Dame commeacement on May 22 has not had much attention. It deserves more, not because of any startling naw departures outlined for American foreign policy, but rather because it identifies the essential difference between tha world of his predecessors in the White House and the world in which he will be making some of the

major decisions. The difference automatically causes changes in policy and probably will cause more. To understand the difference will be to foresee prob-

Mr. Carter identifies the old world behind ua as one in which the United States cought to contain Soviet axpansion by an "almost axclusive alliance among noncommunist nations." It involved "an inordinata fear of communism which led us to embrace any dictotor who joined us in our fcar." It also led the United States into 18 years of preaumably implacable and unbridgeable hostility with mainland China, thus depriving the United Stotes of the advantage it has recently darived from allowing natural rivalries to develop between China and the Soviet Union.

being communist or anticommunist was tha only important qualificaton for American hostility or American aid there was tittle room for human rights. A country or government or dictator had merely to present anticommunist credentials to get American help. Violation of civil righta was immaterial. The old world wsa

Things are different now. Mr. Carter did not cause the difference. The biggest single cause of change was Richard Nixoo's trip to Peking and the reopening of communication between the United States and the government of mainland China. But the important thing is whether the new President grasps the difference and intends to operate within the new dimensions. Mr. Carter's apeech shows that be does grasp the meaning of the changa which came out gradually during the iste Nixon and the Ford

The difference shows up most clearly in Mr. Carter's statement that "we see the Amerlcan-Chinese relationship as e central element of our global policy eod China as a key force for ginbal pesca." That was impossible in the old world of the Vietnam war era. China ts

in that old black and white world in which communist. How could a communist country become s central element in American foreign poticy? It would have been impossible in the Kennedy, Johnson, and early Nixoo era. It is a "central feature" of American foreign policy

The difference shows up also in the new emphasis oo buman rights. They did not matter much in tha old black and white world. They can begin to matter again now. Allias violated human rights without protest from Washington so long as they were anticommuniat.

It shows up again in attitude toward thirdworld countries. In the old days they did not count. They were not anticommunist, therefore they were simply dismissed as persons and places irrelevant to the great central issue of communism versus anticommunism. Now they matter. Mr. Carter cares about the supptiera of raw materials who have always declined to take ideological sides. He talks about reaching out to the developing nations "to alleviate suffering and to reduce the chasm between the world's rich and poor."

It shows up prominently in the change of attitude toward the whites of southern Africa. In interesting.

the old world the whites south of the equainwere acticommunist. South Africs was a fa nothing to help bring about the transfer of power to the black majorities. Mr. Carler today aays "the time has now come for the principle of majority rule to the basis for polliical order" and he adds "to be peaceful the change must come promptly."

Does the change affect poticy toward Israelt Yes, in one respect, Mr. Carier is the first President who ever said that there must also be a "homeland for the Palestinians." Concern for the security of israel is not less, but concern for the welfare of the Palestinian retagees has been added to the American termula And there is special emphasis pisced on the need for quick action toward "a genuine settlement" under UN Resolutions 242 and 318. These call for restoration of lost territories to

The era of the Truman doctrine and its emphasis on anticommunism ran out sometime during the Nixon presidency. Mr. Carter is moving out into a new world with new probiems and new priorities. The journey will be

COMMENTARY

The Irish election: a view from the North

to the Uster observer, the Republic's gen-

ad election has an important bearing on the waity of the North. But because security is a solary is a the compaign, he area the influencing through a mist of cleims and materialms about inflation and unemploynot sike Republic's two main groups in the son graphe with the country's considerable

When the country's two million voters, inine so the ballot box on June f6 the cost of monic survival in the Republic is expected by with terrorism. Since the last election in oping industry. the cost of living has soured, 18 percent of The coalition stresses its past record when wik force is unemployed, and inflation is in government and points to, among other maing at some 15 percent.

The main party leaders have underlined the

Joseph C. Harsch

Belfast Party which held power for the 16 years before 1973, has been touring the Republic with a £250 million biueprint which he claims will solve the country'a economic problems.

If elected, his party pledges to abolish rates on private dwellings and the road tax oo certain types of cars, to increase personal taxation allowances and in reduce the amount the lower paid contribute to social welfare.

The coalition of Mr. Liam Cosgrave's Fianna Gaei and Mr. Brendan Corish's Irish Labour 10,000 young people voting for the first Party, proposes an economic plan which includes a further reduction in the rates on private dwellings and a commitment to astablish exiveigh even the concern about Northern a National Development Corporation with dihead and the joint British-Irish ettempts to rect responsibility for creating jobs and devel-

> things, an improved phone system, higher childreo's allowances. 100,000 new houses, and

necessary qualification for a joh in Ireland.

in the early part of the campaign both main parties refrained from making Noribern Ireand an issue, partly because of the danger of rubbing salt into Northern wounds and partly because unrest in the North makes poor publicity for an island hoping to attract some tourists and investors.

There was, however, a brief but bitter potitical skirmish between Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, the Coalition Minister for Posts and Telegraphs and Mr. Charles Haughey, the Opposition spokesman oo health. Dr. O'Brien claimed that politically Mr. Haughey was "a dangerous force with a lot of mystery surrounding him" with regard to Northern Ireland, in a personal statement Mr. Hsughey retorted that the Minister's comments were "unfounded allegations" and had been used by Dr. O'Brien in his 1973 campaign.

Such infighting is reminisceot of what goes in the cost of tiving. even the removal of the Irish language as a on in Northern Ireland potitics, but in this csmin lack Lyach, leader of the Flanna Fall compulsory school examination subject and a paign such an exchange has been the exception

rether than the rule - so much so that the prestigious London Financial Timea ran the headline "Ireland yawns as campsion gets bogged down."

Whatever the intricacles of the economic arguments down South, many Northernera looking at security feel that Mr. Cosgrave's party rather more determined to stamp out terrorism than that of Mr. Lynch's. Mr. Lynch's first reaction to the 1960 crisis included etationing field-ambulances on the border and a oblique warning that his government would not at and idly by as the conflagration raged in the North. His attitude has been neither forgotten nor forgiven by the majority of Nortbarn Unionists.

Almost certainly it is the cost of tiving in the Republic that will determine the outcome of this election, but whichevar main party controis the 21st Irish Dail after June 16, it is the cost of living in Ulster thet will continue to color Northern attitudes to the South.

Mτ. McCreary is an editorial writer for the Beifast Telegraph.

George Willig's cheerful climb

ft was not a good week. Dutch schoolchildren, being held hostage. Korea, ominously back in the news. Headlines read: "Egypt sees war if Carter falls on Mideast settlement." The Dow Jones continued to sltp.

'The 50th anniversary of Charles Lindbergh'a flight was duly celebrated and thoroughly commented upon. But it seemed to end on the banal, depressing question: In a shaky, troubled world, where are all the heroes now that we need them? 1927 appeared a millennium of innocence

Then, one morning, a small figure - definitely not King Kong - was sighted climbing the Il0-story, 1,350toot World Trade Center in New York. And for reasons explicable only to Aristotia or perhaps Chartie Chaplin, the world looked just a tittle more livable - a place where a few people could still make foolish, blitbe ges-

tures and the rest of the people could watch. George Willig, the 27-year-old toy designer from Queens, is no Lindbergh. But in a universe that tends to see itself fatalistically these days, at the mercy of computers and nuclear reactors and black holes, the Willig ascent made its venturesome point. The toy designer turned the biggest building in the biggest city into a plaything, and for 3½ hours everybody went oo ao un-scheduled holiday.

New York policemen on window eleaners' scaffolding refused to behave like New York policemen; they requested Willig'o autograph. For a brief moment, the City Melvin Maddocks

bankrupt city is supposed to act, promising to sue George Willig for \$250,000. But then it aettlad for a penny a floor, or a fine of \$f.I0, plus a sermon or two against stunting. "George has indicated his desire and willingness to discourage any rash of similar acta," Mayor Ahraham Beame announced.

Justice had been done atl around to something called

In one of his aurreal little sbori stories, Donald Barthelme imaginea a glass mountain in New York, oo the corner of 13th Street and 8th Avenue. His anti-bero climbs the mountain by using the suction cup of a plumber's helper. "To climb the glass mountain," Barthelme writes, "ooe first requires a good reason."

What was George Willig's reasoo? He more or iass gave the standard mountain-man's answer: I ctimbed it ecause It was there.

One doesn't always want to go too deep (or too high) into elimbing. One can get dizzy by asserting that to climb is aomehow to build - the climber authora his own tower or at least his isdder as be goes. He is a mystical architect of the vertical. And so oo.

If all that does not become confusing enough, one can speculate endlessly oo the climber's relationship to the world below. Does he want to leave it? Or is he trying by a particularly inventive route to find it, in a sense that the non-climber who stays there never does?

la climbing, finally, a sort of religious ritual or the ultimate swager of egoism? In the end, climbing has too much significance to

handle, and one winds up hacking ott into paradoxes, like Barthelme. Oo the whys ot climbing he concludes: "There are not good reasons. . . . But good reasons ex-

In the end, the climber and his audience conspire to agree upon their "story." What both Willig and Naw York needed was an uplifting story - no pun intended. A slightly sectimental fairy tale rather than a perable. One gets the legends onc requires.

And so, by a kind of collaboration, the Wiltig ascent was declared to be a springtime lark, a comady rather than a tragedy, something exuberant out of Buster Keaton rather than something profound out of Ibsen.

The ctimber was cartifiably not a "psycho." Ha was oot eveo a "publicity scekar." He was, we heve all dacreed, a nice young man on a flying trapeze, doing a skydance for springtime '77. Soon he will become a gesture rather thao a nemc. We will remember, as usual, what we need to remember. It was, we will repeat to our grandchildren, a cheerful ctimb.

Ambassador Young's indiscretions

die my mediic thing he has said.

have been prompted by the above to look this sholeths of the times. But I also tts borders. Mr. Young says the Swedes treat blacks as

It young has called the Russians "the way isually with anything but happy montes of their treatment in the capital of wed communist fraternalism. Chinese and orders who once welcomed Itussians to it young has said that the Swedes are

I k now customary to refer to America'a "terribly racist." Again, the adjective is open Wilhamsador, Andrew Young, either with to question. But the Swedes are not famous expecting noises or stern disapproval, alfor welcoming into their bornes persons of dif-lengt President Carter has declined to repuferent race and color. Danes and Norwegians, being more inclined to roam the world, are tolerant of strangers of various huea and colors. by public record of things he has said. I Swedes tend to cling to each other. Sweden by he has stepped on sensitive toes and does not have many oon-Scandinavians within

betti post of view justified by some facts. badly as they are treated in the New York Borough of Queens. Well - comparisons are difficult. No one to my knowledge has made a The racists in the world." The use of detailed study of the matter which would jusvery is controversiel. There are plenty of tify a scientific conclusion. But it is a feet at-Acts and it would be difficult to measura detested by scores of violent episodea in the resee of racism. I am not at all sure that the cent history of Queens that the movement of taken are the "worst." But that they do not blacks into Queens has resulted in racial fric-Hang easily with persons of other ctimie or tion along the fringes of black advanca. They groups is a well-known phenomenon. It are not made welcome in Queens any more is I major reason why the Russians make than they are in sections of any large Amerno por imperialists. Black atudents who lean city where they are reaching for more to the io Moscow's Lumumba University space into areas inhabited by earlier economic communities of Irish, Jews, ftalians, Poles,

Mr. Young thinks that Britain's "old colonial mentality" is still strong. I presume he means the British habit, resulting from having long ruled a vast colonial empire, of thinking that or the other, but having myself resided among British friends do seem to think that they could run American affairs better than Americana.

Mr. Young's most startling remark, mada back in February, was that Cuban soldiers in Angola had contributed an element of stability in that country. He has since said much tha same thing about Cuban soldiers now reported in Ethiopia. Offhand it would seem to be outrageous for an American ambassador to sound as though he were condoning an act of Soviet imperialism carried out with Cuhan troops. But if there were no Cuban troops in Angola

there might be a three-cornered civil war still going on in Angola among tha threa major tri-bal groupings of that country. So inng as that civil war continued there could be no resumption of business or trade. It is a fact that when Cuban toops anded the fighting in Angols the Gulf Oil Co. resumed the flow of oil from Angola to the Western world.

Cubans are now reported in Ethiopia. Mr. Young says they may stop the killing thare. hind his startling statements.

there resides in the British nature a unique and They may. They are the only troopa from outsuperior ability to think for other peoples. It side which might be used right now for such s would be e hard proposition to prove one way purpose. The killing in Ethiopia has been hrutal and massive. It ought to be stopped. Amerthe British for some 10 years of my life I feel lcans are not going to do it. Americans are get-that Mr. Young again has a point. Many of my ting out of Ethiopia. No white country is going to do a thing to stop that killing in Ethiopia. Besides, the United States and its allics are more interested right oow in Somalia than in Ethiopia. If they can trade off a new position in Somalia for their old one in Ethiopia they will count themselves ahead of the game.

The Cubans can operate in Angola and Ethiopia because their troops are mostly dark skinned, being either black or of mixed blood. They don't look white. Besides, they thamselves have east off two former imperial yokes, first Spanish, then American.

It is ironic, of course, that American husiness could benefit from having Soviet-hacked Cuban troops provide isw and order in Angola - and perhaps soon in Ethiopis. Rusolans could not do it themselves any more than Americans could: Russians are also white. But Cubans

Mr. Young is having fun saying things in overstrong terms. Obviously, he enjoys shocking others. But there is usually soma truth be-

South African dilemma

dale has given South African Prime Minister

As opposed to the National Party, the mein

Vorsier a most powerful weapon with which to

As opposed to the National Party, the mein

As opposed to the National Party, the mein Vorsier a most powerful weapon with which to opposition parties have been tolling to try to with which to belabor the opposition parties in the South African Parliament - by equating American domands for "full participation" in government by all races with "one man, one

E No

The difference might seem like political hair splitting, but it goes to the heart of the basic differences of approach to South Airican politice internally

On the one side, the National Party government has maintained that the white man must decide his own destiny, nover mind what, and that any form of power-sharing or joint decidonmaking with the other races (who outnumber the whites altogether about 6-1) would lead inevitably to black domination and the

"ploughing under" of all the whites. Consequently, "black majority rule" has become the bogeyman of South African politics, and white fears of this have led to win after

win for the ruling National Party. Under the present South African political system, "one man, one vote" would bring

Cape Towa black majority rule about immediately and the

vince the white electorate that the pre white domination of the country politically is quite as unjust, quite as unreasonable and in the long term just as unworkeble as the widely

And they have been making progress. One way and another there has been a growing acceptance that some form of power-sharing opposed to racial domination white of black black of white - could be brought about.

Some sort of federal plan, or confederal nian is considered to be a way of attaining this, and several leading black politicians have been party to multiracial conferences discussing and promoting this sort of thinking.

One of the carrots that the opposition spokesmen have used to attract white interest in the concept of power sharing has been that, if it was worked out fairly, then there would be acceptance of South Africa by the West again - to the country's great rollel.

If accraed that Mr. Mondale realized all this when, before his meeting with Mr. Vorsier in

Vienna, he carefully modulated his proposals that the South African Government's policy for the South African Government to involve "unsalable" overseas. He countered by Saying which there is already fairly widespread aupport in South Africa) as opposed to one man, one was a support of the west of the

South African politicians and commentators saw this as an understanding of the present white South African dilemma: the growing realization of the growing oeed to share power, on the one side, and the fear of domination, on

But when at the aod of the talks Mr. Moodale said that "full participatioo" was just the same thing as "one man, one vote," in South African terms he was simply telling the whites they had to abdicate.

Minister, Pik Botha, are now using this to justify the government's stand at Vienna and also power-sharing policies would win Western sup-

In a parliamentary debate Mr. Vorster drew

Vienna talks, and allegations by Colin Eglin;

opposition criticism of his conduct of the

the leader of the Progressive Reform Party.

Mr. Vorster and the South Africao Foreign to ridicule opposition parties' claims that their

cause America wanted nothing However, the fermeot in South Africa Se 2 man, ooe vote.

result of the Vienna talks and the visit by it drew Young, the United States Ambassader to the United Nations, is clearly not over, Several opposition members of Parliament

for example, are now describing as a "galer shed" recent suggestions by two Cabinet mis-isters that some sort of Swiss-style confederation might be worked out to share political cal power in South Africa, sven though the segestion has — apparently for tactical reasons. been given a fairly cool reception by Mr. ver

And Mr. Vorster himself would dearly in to continue some sort of dialogue with its this side of what he sees as the abdicates the white man."

Mr. Tyler is an editorial writer South African newspaper Cape Argue

Australia joins battle with inflation

price index for the March quarter iree percent, and the federal and by gramments agreed to support a volbree-month wage-price freeze.

has been that this type of freeze had Without spectacular success elseslow, but not united in the wage price destroying the hope of wage restraint destroying the hope of wage restraint. by my hope of controlling inflation in

house grounded all domes didence

Melheurse tic and international flights. For a week no ... With the budget due in August, the governpockets of the people and so encouraging them
the light of two Australians thought they planes flew to or from Australia. Internal trave ment must not only continue the struggle back into the shops. The idea attracts the govellers had to use bus, or train, or car - or to postpone their trips. Far from supporting the wage-price freeze, the controllers wanted a 36 percent increase in salary....

Thousands of passengers found themselves stranded overseas with no money for accommodation, or even in some cases, for food. Finally, just before the day the federal gov-

and shoring a common purpose was an ernment had planned to intervene to the strike and it intervene to the strike and that might have precipitated a strike an act that might have precipitated a strike an act that might have precipitated a strike and strike common sense prevailed. The h m the real villain, surely there was general strike — common sense prevailed. The the was villain, surely there was general strike commission of the Arhitration Commission of weeks, two small minority groups sion, but not before damaging the economy and sinvert two small minority groups

The Fraser Government is now in the last half of its three year term of office. Eighteen half of its three-year turne it was so resound-months have passed since by voters who placed in a constant of the sound-months have passed since by voters who placed in a constant of the sound-months have passed so resound-months have the state of Victoria, and great trust in its caracity to restore economic promobile. month the state of Victoria, and great trust in its caracity to resource to have be at the tanker drivers gone back to achieved little perceptible headway in contact to have drivers gone back to achieved little perceptible headway in contact to achieve the perceptible headway in contact the perceptible headway in co he his rathe controllers, ournber trolling inflation and reviving bus

development and reduce unemployment. The labor market is dull and listless and es-

work force is registered as unemployed. Government policy is based on the view that dustry and on a new willingness on the part of business to invest in productive enterprises.

Policymakers have taken a consistently hard line against government spending. With time running out, it could now be tempted to boost the economy by abandoning some of its own.

government, however, expansion of the public sector without rigid adherence to wage the straint would do little to reduce unemployment it would inevitably increase inflation.

Most Australian economists suggest tax cuts. as a means of putting more money into the

crease the budget deficit, it says.

The labor unions, or at least the more repecially bleak in the key industrial state of sponsible leaders, would accept tax cuts to New South Wales, where 6.7 percent of the compensate for agreeing to restrain wage de-

An important section of the business con any permanent improvement in the labor mar-nity also favors this approach. "Tax cuts would let depends on restoring profitability to in-offer the probable longer-term benefit of providing a bigger tax base, stemming from greater numbers in work and bigger company profits and, possibly, would reduce wage pres sures," says the influential Bank of New South Wales Review.

The government's dilemma as it approaches the end of its three-year term is that it must provide voters with some hope for better things to come. Tax cuts may not be the panacea for the country's economic lils. But they vould not lose many friends.

Mr. Warner is a veteran analyst of the